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ABSTRACT

The South Carolina State Library's plan for use of Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) Title I, II and III funds is presented. Highlights include a profile of the public, including special needs populations; profiles of the state's libraries and their needs; criteria, priorities, and procedures for library improvement under Title I (Library Services); Title II (Library Construction), and Title III (Interlibrary Cooperation); and long-range goals, objectives and implementation plans. The goals are: (1) to strengthen the State Library agency for the purpose of providing statewide library leadership and services; (2) to expand and improve public library services throughout the state, providing access for every resident, so as to further the educational, vocational, economic, and cultural enrichment of all citizens; (3) to extend public library service to special constituencies, including the disadvantaged, children, the elderly, the illiterate, the unserved, and persons of limited English-speaking ability and (4) to encourage and develop resource sharing by all libraries through participation in the South Carolina Library Network and other cooperative activities. Nine tables are included. (AEF)

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ED 402 938

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PROGRAM

FOR

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

1996 - 1999

under the

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT
(P.L. 101-254, FY 1997)

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
P. O. Box 11469
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

1997

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Date of Publication 1996

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I. INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

It is the purpose of the Library Services and Construction Act to assist in the extension and improvement of public library services to areas and populations which are without such services or to which such services are inadequate and to assist Indian tribes in planning and developing library services to meet their needs. It is the further purpose of this Act to assist with (1) public library construction and renovation; (2) improving State and local public library services for older Americans, and for handicapped, institutionalized, and other disadvantaged individuals; (3) strengthening State library administrative agencies; (4) promoting interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing among all types of libraries; (5) strengthening major urban resource libraries; and (6) increasing the capacity of libraries to keep up with rapidly changing information technology.

The South Carolina State Library has prepared this document as a requirement of the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended.

The LSCA Amendments of 1990 has eight titles. They are:

Title I	- Library Services
Title II	- Public Library Construction
Title III	- Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing
Title IV	- Library Services for Indian Tribes
Title V	- Foreign Language Materials Acquisition
Title VI	- Library Literacy Programs
Title VII	- Evaluation and Assessment
Title VIII	- Library Learning Center Programs

Titles IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII are directly administered by the U.S. Department of Education. Therefore, they will not be discussed in this plan or in the Annual Program, except as a reference to other programs. Use of funds for Titles I, II, and III are described below:

LSCA Title I (Library Services) funds are to be used for:

(1) the extension of public library services to areas and populations without such services and the improvement of such services to areas and populations to ensure that such services are adequate to meet user needs and to make library services accessible to individuals who, by reason of distance, residence, handicap, age, literacy level, or other disadvantage, are unable to receive the benefits of public library services regularly made available to the public;

(2) adapting public library services to meet particular needs of individuals within the States;

(3) assisting libraries to serve as community information referral centers;

(4) assisting libraries in providing literacy programs for adults and school dropouts in cooperation with other agencies and organizations, if appropriate;

(5) strengthening State library administrative agencies; and

(6) strengthening major urban resource libraries.

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Other Title I priorities such as Service to Limited English-Speaking Populations, Strengthening Metropolitan Public Libraries, Intergenerational Programming, Library Literacy Centers, Service to the Handicapped, and Drug Abuse Prevention have not been addressed because at this time they are not considered statewide priorities, as reflected by the chart below. However, a public library may choose to apply for a grant which addresses these priorities under the Information Resources Project or another applicable project.

LSCA Title I Priorities

1.	Areas Without Services	N/A
2.	Inadequate Services	Project IB, IIIA, IIIB, IIIC, IIID-1
3.	Disadvantaged	Project IIID-3, can be funded under III-C
4.	Physically Handicapped	Project IV
5.	Institutions	Project IIID-5
6.	Strengthening the State Library	Project IIA, IIB
7.	Major Urban Resource Library	IIIF
8.	Strengthening Metropolitan Public Library	IIIF
9.	Limited English-Speaking Proficiency	No specific project, can be funded under Project IIIC, IIID-1, or IIID-4
10.	Service to the Elderly	Project IIID-2, can be funded under IIIC, III-E
11.	Community Information & Referral Centers	No specific project, can be funded under Project IIIC, IIID-2, IIID-3, or IIID-4, IIIE
12.	Literacy Programs	Project IIID-4
13.	Handicapped	No specific project, can be funded under Project IIIC, IIID-1, IIID-2 or IIID-3
14.	Administration	Project IA
15.	Intergenerational Programs	No specific project, can be funded under Project IIID-1
16.	Child Care Centers	No specific project, can be funded under Project IIID-1
17.	Library Literacy Centers	No specific project, can be funded under Project IIID-4
18.	Drug Abuse Prevention	No specific project, can be funded under Project IIIC, IIID-1

LSCA Title II (Public Library Construction) funds are to be used for the construction of new buildings and acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings, and initial equipment of any such buildings, or any combination of such activities (including architects' fees and the cost of acquisition of land). Construction may include remodeling to meet standards under the Act of August 12, 1968, commonly known as the 'Architectural Barriers Act of 1968', remodeling designed to conserve energy, renovation or remodeling to accommodate new technologies, remodeling to conform to the Americans With Disabilities Act Accessibility Requirements, and the purchase of existing historic buildings for conversion to public libraries.

LSCA Title III (Interlibrary Cooperation and Resource Sharing) funds are to be used for:

(1) planning for, and taking other steps leading to the development of, cooperative library networks;

(2) establishing, expanding, and operating local, regional, and interstate cooperative networks of libraries, which provide for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic, and special libraries and information centers for improved supplementary services for the special clientele served by each type of library or center; and

(3) working with libraries and other organizations which are involved with preservation efforts in the state.

In addition to meeting the requirements of Public Law 101-254, this document serves as a basic statement summarizing the objectives, policies, and procedures undertaken for the improvement of library services in South Carolina, particularly for those assisted by the Library Services and Construction Act, and provides a guide for libraries wishing to participate in the LSCA program. In planning for statewide library development federally funded and state funded activities are closely related since both are directed toward the improvement of library services. Therefore this document also serves as a general state planning document for library development in South Carolina.

Planning will occur in FY 97 to move the State Library from the established Library Services and Construction Act program to the proposed Library Services Technology Act.

EVOLUTION OF THE LONG-RANGE PROGRAM

The South Carolina Program for Library Development has evolved to meet the changing priorities of the Library Services and Construction Act and the needs of the people of South Carolina. While many of the earlier goals, such as countywide library service in all forty-six counties, have been met, much remains to be done. Deficiencies in basics such as collections, buildings, and personnel are still present. It is the challenge of all libraries to plan programs to meet the needs of their patrons.

This document, the Annual Program, and subsequent plans will seek to secure for libraries a place in the Learning Society envisioned by Alliance for Excellence (call #370.973 LIBR), which stated:

> **Without question, librarians - those in public libraries, large and small, those at colleges and universities, those in schools, those in fast-growing facilities in business, industry, and the professions - must now take the initiative. They must reach more vigorously for their fair share of public attention and support; they must shake off invisibility and neutrality; they must be far more dynamic than is their custom. They must become stronger leaders.**

Libraries in South Carolina are striving to emphasize the link between libraries and learning, particularly in those areas outlined by the National Goals for Education.

1. All children will arrive at school ready to learn.
2. The high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90%.
3. Students will master challenging subject matter in the core subjects.
4. U.S. students will be first in the world in math and science achievement.
5. All adult Americans will be literate and have the skills necessary to compete in a global economy.
6. Every school will be free of drugs and violence.
7. Teachers will have access to training programs to improve their skills.
8. Every school will strive to increase parental involvement and participation in their children's education.

The LSCA Advisory Council meets biannually to discuss priorities and how current projects are meeting them. Comments are compiled and considered in the development of the Long-Range Plan and the Annual Program. Prior to the submission of the Long-Range Plan the Advisory Council has the opportunity to make additional comments.

The State Library Board meets six times per year. Copies of all LSCA documents are distributed to Board members. The State Library Director keeps the Board informed of developments in the LSCA program. Project reports are made at Board meetings when appropriate. A member of the Board serves ex- officio on the LSCA Advisory Council.

The Association of Public Library Administrators is an organization composed of directors of the state's public libraries. At their bimonthly meetings the State Library reports on LSCA activities and solicits comments about the future direction of LSCA planning. As appropriate APLA will be asked to appoint ad hoc committees to work with State Library staff in planning activities.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Library Services and Construction Act documents are published and distributed according to LSCA guidelines and EDGAR (Education Department General Administrative Regulations).

1. Long-Range Plan and Annual Program

Discussions of the proposed program are held with the State Library Board, the LSCA Advisory Council, and the Association of Public Library Administrators.

Copies of the long-range plan and annual program are distributed to each public library system in the state, to major academic libraries, to State Documents Depository Libraries, to members of the LSCA Advisory Council, to members of the State Library Board, and to selected state officials. A recorded version can be made available from the Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped upon request.

Announcements of the documents' availability are made in News for South Carolina Libraries and the Electronic Bulletin Board of the South Carolina Library Network.

Copies of the program are sent to selected state library agencies and library schools and to others by request. The document is supplied to the Educational Research Information Center (ERIC) for reproduction on microfiche.

2. Evaluation

Project evaluations and the evaluation prepared for the U.S. Department of Education are available for inspection at the State Library. A narrative summary of LSCA funded activities is distributed to all agencies and individuals receiving the long-range plan and annual program.

COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS

The Governor's Grants Services Division forwards to the State Library for comment applications for federal assistance for library programs by libraries in the state, as well as projects having similar goals, e.g. education.

II. THE LIBRARY PUBLIC

According to the 1990 census, South Carolina's population has increased 11.6% over the past decade. Population growth has surpassed 30% along the coast, with Dorchester and Horry counties experiencing over 40% growth since 1980.

Regardless of the size of the growth rate in each county, the public library must address the needs of all citizens. The use of PLA's planning process can be a vital tool as libraries begin to plan for the next decade and it is expected that more libraries will utilize this process during the next few years.

The 1990 census figures indicate that the racial makeup of South Carolinians has changed significantly since 1980. In 1980, 43.2% of the State's population was black, as

compared with 29.8% in 1990, with other minority groups still constituting less than 2% of the population. The reasons for this change are not entirely clear, but the large number of retirees moving into South Carolina has certainly been a contributing factor. There has been a 38% increase in the State's elderly population since 1980, with 11.4% of the population now over 65 and 19.7% over 55. The State Library will analyze this trend in order to determine how this population shift should influence library programs and services in South Carolina. This is also reflected in the reduction in the percentage of juvenile population (age 14 and under). In 1980 this segment of the population represented almost 25% of the total population. By 1990 children under 14 years of age represented only 22%.

A significant factor to consider when determining a community's library needs is the educational level of its citizens. There has been a gradual increase in the educational attainment of South Carolinians in recent years. In 1970 the median years of school completed was 10.5 years. By 1980 this total had risen to 12.1 years, and in 1990 the median years of school completed was 12.6.

In FY 95 over 655,183 children were enrolled in 1,097 public schools, while another 45,957 children attended 382 private schools and 3,683 enrolled in homeschooling. There are 60 institutions of higher education in South Carolina including 16 technical colleges. The public sector includes 11 universities (including 3 University of South Carolina campuses), a medical university, and 5 two-year regional campuses of the University of South Carolina. The private sector includes 5 universities, 16 senior colleges, one theological seminary and 4 junior colleges. The 1995 opening fall enrollment was 176,794 students; of these 148,706 (84%) were enrolled in public institutions.

The 3.5 million residents of South Carolina have a variety of library needs. Access to information and ideas is important to all, whether adult or child, businessman or student, government worker or unemployed. Within the population there are large numbers of individuals who can and do use libraries for information, education, research, and cultural and recreational purposes. In Public Libraries in the United States: 1993, U.S. Dept. of Educ. OERI only 10 states reported fewer visits per capita than South Carolina. The national per capita attendance rate was 4.3 per capita, in S.C. it was 2.87. In FY 94 the per capita attendance rate for S.C. has increased to 2.95. Nearly 44% of South Carolina's population has a public library card. This number is decreasing annually due to automation and better record keeping by libraries. We anticipate that this trend will continue as more libraries automate. There are groups and individuals who are prevented from using library services as they are traditionally delivered because of such things as architectural barriers, low income, lack of transportation, or educational limitations. These individuals have the same informational needs as the general population but need help in overcoming the physical, geographical, economic, or ethnic barriers that deny them the knowledge, pleasure, and experiences available through a library.

The ultimate goal of the South Carolina Library Program is to provide adequate library service for all, and the basic approach is to strengthen the resources and services of public and institutional libraries across the state. The State Library has identified seven user groups (children and young adults, the elderly, the disadvantaged, the illiterate, the institutionalized, the blind and the physically handicapped, and persons with limited English speaking ability) which require special services or special delivery systems to assure equal opportunity of access to the resources available to other South Carolinians.

CHILDREN-YOUNG ADULT

Public libraries are asked to meet the full range of needs of children and students with inadequate funding to support this growing demand for service. Based on the 1990 Census, twenty-two percent (22%) of the state's population is age 14 or under, down 3% since 1980.

South Carolina's children and young people are a special population needing innovative public library efforts because of widespread poverty and low academic achievement. One in five children lives below the poverty level. The 25% who live in single family homes have a 50% chance of being poor. Fifty eight percent (58%) of African American babies are born to single

mothers, twenty-four percent (24%) of women having babies have not completed high school and seventeen percent (17%) of babies born in South Carolina have mothers less than twenty years old.

Studies have shown a direct correlation between poverty, adolescent parents, and readiness to learn when entering first grade. Twenty-eight (28%) of children in South Carolina go to school not ready for first grade work. This percentage increases to 39% among African American children.

"The State" newspaper reported on April 25, 1995 that according to The 1995 Kids Count report South Carolina continues to rest securely near the bottom (#46) when it comes to measuring childhood well-being. 25% of children live in single parent families compared with 16% nationally. Over 50% of fourth grade students score below basic reading level on standardized tests.

Exposure to books and reading is an essential part of school readiness. Children whose parents read a lot are better readers, as are those who watch the least television. Libraries must continue to play an important role in encouraging reading through programs and availability of materials.

South Carolina had identified the provision of quality day care for children as one of its priority needs. The state has the second highest percentage in the nation of mothers with preschool children working outside the home -- 58%. Over one-half of mothers with infants under one year old work outside the home and there are over 15,000 single mothers in the labor force. Yet, there is space for only one out of four preschool children in licensed day care facilities. With these facts comes the realization of the need for libraries to initiate and continue outreach services to day care centers and to play a major role in providing information to staff about child development issues and programs and curricula that are necessary if young children are to mature and develop. Public libraries should address staff and programming changes that may be necessary to serve family patterns of the 1990's.

This is an opportune time for public libraries to focus on innovative services to children. In 1993 the Early Childhood Development and Family Assistance Act (Act #135) was passed in South Carolina. This Act requires public schools to attack school readiness through family literacy initiatives planned and developed in cooperation with other agencies. New day care staff training regulations, also passed in 1993, provide new opportunities for libraries to work more closely with day care staffs to encourage reading and to help train staff to use books with children.

In addition to early childhood needs, older children are being left further behind. Children are introduced to new technology in the school room, but most public libraries are unable to support this interest and public libraries in South Carolina are only now beginning to make electronic resources available to children. In FY 96 public libraries will be encouraged to expand information resources available to include electronic materials as well as traditional print and audiovisual materials.

In the face of increased need for new and innovative approaches to serving children and their families, public libraries must do a better job of planning and evaluating services to children. In FY 95 a workshop on Output Measures for Children's Services provided public library staff with additional planning and evaluation skills. In FY 96 a two day workshop, "Programming That Works", gave over 90 public library staff members an opportunity to learn how to do a variety of types of programs in both library and child care settings. In FY 97, it is anticipated that training will focus on teaching young adults.

It is essential that resources from multiple sources be focused on changing the above statistics if South Carolina is to succeed in achieving the National Education Goals. In FY 97 projects to improve services to children and young adults will again have a priority in order to meet those needs.

THE ELDERLY

There were 287,328 South Carolinians who were 65 years of age or older in 1980, 9.2% of the population. By 1990 this number had increased to 396,935, or 11.4% of the population.

The over 60 age group totals 540,955 persons or 16%. This rate will continue to increase as birth rates decline and medical advances increase longevity.

One of the major problems affecting the elderly is income. Most people in this age group are living on a fixed income. Inflation in recent years has increased at a faster rate than pension income. The fact that 97,603 or 19% of South Carolinians over 60 were living below the poverty level in 1990 attests to this. The majority of older South Carolinians are living in a family setting. However, this number is declining. In 1990 63% of those 65 or older were living with family members compared to 67.4% in 1980 and 71.3% in 1970. The number of elderly people living alone increased to 109,012 (27%). It is expected that the 1990s will show a continuation of this trend.

Although older citizens do not fit any stereotypical image, many do have special problems caused by physical conditions, generally lower educational attainment, decreased mobility, or economic restraints. Yet the older person's need for information and recreation remains. Libraries in South Carolina have experimented with new methods to reach this group. Using innovative techniques and programs along with traditional library materials and services should enable libraries to meet the varied informational needs of this growing population. Libraries need to work with area agencies on aging to coordinate programs to provide maximum benefit for available dollars.

Retired persons in ever growing numbers are choosing South Carolina as a place to spend their leisure years. Del Webb, an Arizona-based company, is developing a 8,000 home retirement community in the South Carolina low-country. Up to 20,000 people 55 and older are eventually expected to live in this new community which opened in 1995.

In FY 94, the State Library sponsored a workshop to increase awareness of the library service needs of the elderly and to encourage libraries to develop and expand service to this segment of the population. In FY 95, two sub-grants were awarded to improve service to the elderly. In FY 96 one grant was made to develop a model program which could be replicated by others.

THE DISADVANTAGED

The poverty rate in South Carolina is the highest in the nation, 16.2% compared to a national rate of 14.5%. Forty percent are children younger than 18, which is higher than any other age group. According to the Census Bureau, blacks are about three times more likely to be poor than whites. Economically disadvantaged South Carolinians are located throughout the state. The 1990 census indicated that of 935,575 families, 111,173 or 12% had incomes below the poverty level.

(1) In FY 94 the Department of Social Services reported an average 52,423 cases per month under Aid to Families with Dependent Children. This figure included 141,822 persons, an increase of 1.5% since FY 93.

(2) The Department of Social Services reported an average 145,913 households per month receiving food stamps (388,045 individuals) in FY 94. 53,223 families participated in AFDC.

(3) In FY 95, 45.4% of public school lunches served were free or at reduced in price.

The State Library traditionally has defined disadvantaged in relationship to income (see above). Income usually is a deciding factor in determining disadvantaged status. A broader view of the disadvantaged community is envisioned in this plan.

> LSCA Regulations define disadvantaged persons as those "whose socio-economic or educational deprivation or whose cultural isolation from the general community may preclude them from benefiting from public library services to the same extent as the general community benefits from these services.
>
> Section 101(1) of P.L. 101-254 broadens the definition of disadvantaged further by stating Title I grants may be used "**for the extension of public library services to**

areas and populations without such services and the improvement of such services to areas and populations to ensure that such services are adequate to meet user needs and to make library services accessible to individuals who, by reason of distance, residence, handicap, age, literacy level, or other disadvantage, are unable to receive the benefits of public library services regularly made available to the public." (emphasis added)

The South Carolina State Library believes that basic library service needs -- information, education, and recreation -- are the same for all groups, but the methods of delivering these services must be tailored to meet the special needs of each group. Since libraries have to identify and locate the disadvantaged and then develop programs to meet their needs, the costs to serve the disadvantaged will generally be higher than serving the general public.

For those who are economically disadvantaged public libraries must attempt to:

(1) Extend library service to that segment of the urban and rural population which because of economic, cultural, social, and educational handicaps are not users of the public library. Special priority must be given to areas with high concentrations of low-income families.

(2) Inform library trustees, staff, and funding authorities of the special needs of the disadvantaged population.

(3) Make service to the disadvantaged an integral part of public library service.

To this end the library must be concerned with making library services accessible, providing materials in appropriate formats, and conducting public awareness programs to interpret the benefits of good library service. It has been demonstrated that the geographically isolated, the educationally and culturally deprived, and the financially disadvantaged do not make full use of library service. Particular needs are in the areas of vocational training, improving job skills, and general educational improvement, especially in literacy training.

In an effort to reach those who are rurally isolated and disadvantaged the State Library will continue its successful program of assisting libraries in the replacement of worn bookmobiles as needed with LSCA funding. A requirement of libraries to receive State Aid is "... an accepted plan (bookmobile, branches, stations, etc.) for the distribution and use of books throughout the service area." This requirement assures access to those rurally isolated from population centers.

Libraries have used many innovative ways of identifying and serving the disadvantaged, including outreach services to nursing homes, senior citizen centers, day care programs, and local correctional facilities, among others. By sharing information about successes and/or failures in these areas, libraries will be able to decide which segments of their population to target. The State Library functions as a clearinghouse for this information. Coordination of services with other service providers is essential.

A long-term goal is to increase library usage among the disadvantaged to the state average of 44%. This will be a slow process with progress being measured a few percentage points at a time. No statistics are kept on disadvantaged users, but it is estimated that less than 10% of their number are public library users.

THE ILLITERATE

Although a single definition of literacy does not exist, functional literacy is generally understood to be the ability to read, write, speak, listen, compute and solve problems in situations that confront adults in everyday life. The literacy skills necessary to function today are considerably higher than those needed only ten years ago. This need for greater literacy skills will likely accelerate, leaving those without essential skills even further behind. Loss of productivity and limited job mobility are often direct results of illiteracy. Those who do not complete high school earn about two-thirds the salary of those who do. Those who do not complete grade school earn even less - about half as much as those completing high school.

Illiterate and functionally illiterate South Carolinians are located throughout the state. Using indicators such as the number of persons 18 years and over with less than a 9th grade education (303,694) and the number of persons 25 years and over with 9 years or less education (295,167), populations are targeted for library service programs to address the literacy needs of the family, of young adults, of rural residents, and of people with limited English- speaking ability.

Each year the number of illiterates grows as immigrants, refugees, school dropouts and pushouts join the ranks of the illiterate. From 1993 to 1994 the school age dropout rate in South Carolina was 3%.

The South Carolina State Library believes that basic library service needs -- information, education, and recreation -- are the same for all groups, but the methods of delivering these services must be tailored to meet the special needs of each group.

For those who are illiterate and functionally illiterate public libraries must attempt to:

(1) Extend library service to that segment of the urban and rural population which because of economic, cultural, social, and educational handicaps are not users of the public library. Special priority must be given to areas with high concentrations of illiterate and functionally illiterate families,

(2) Inform library trustees, staff, and funding authorities of the special service needs of the illiterate and functionally illiterate, and

(3) Make service to the illiterate and functionally illiterate an integral part of public library service, by working toward establishment and support of model library literacy centers, to reduce the number of functionally illiterate individuals and to help them reach full employment.

To this end the library must be concerned with making library services accessible, providing materials in appropriate formats, and conducting public awareness programs to interpret the benefits of good library service. It has been demonstrated that the geographically isolated, the educationally and culturally deprived, and the financially disadvantaged do not make full use of library service. Particular needs are in the areas of vocational training, improving job skills, and general education improvement.

Public libraries because they are non-threatening agencies provide ideal outlets for serving the illiterate and functionally illiterate. These services involve the identification of appropriate literacy materials, the development of computer assisted literacy services, the provision of space for one-to-one tutoring, and the promotion of the awareness of the special needs of the illiterate and functionally illiterate as well as the services provided by various community organizations.

By sharing information about successes and/or failures, libraries will be able to decide which segments of their population to target. The State Library functions as a clearinghouse for this information. Coordination of services with other service providers is essential.

A long-term goal is to increase usage among the illiterate and functionally illiterate to the state average of 43%. This will be a slow process with progress being measured a few percentage points at a time. No statistics are kept on illiterate and functionally illiterate users, but it is estimated that less than 5% of their number are public library users.

THE INSTITUTIONALIZED

There are over 17,000 South Carolinians residing in state-supported institutions served by libraries. Included in the number are adult and youth offenders, at risk students, residents with hearing and visual impairments or physical disabilities, and those with mental impairment and behavior disorders. For varying reasons this segment of the population requires special care, education, and treatment in an institutionalized setting. Despite all attempts to mainstream residents of institutions, the population still grows. Mental health and mental impairment institutions have made great strides in reducing their populations, but

South Carolina leads the nation in the rate of prison incarceration. Longer sentences and a court order on overcrowding have increased the numbers in adult correctional institutions.

Since the institutional library is the only library available to residents, it must serve as school, public, and special library to its clientele. The library may be the only place where residents feel free of restraint, a sort of "neutral ground," where they have perhaps the last freedom left to them - the right to read a book of their choice, to listen to a favorite recording, to maintain some contact with the outside world.

However, the primary function of any institutional library is to support the institution's total program of rehabilitation and therapy. Education and recreation are significant therapeutic and rehabilitative activities. In the provision of materials and guidance in their use, institutional libraries and librarians contribute to the individual's welfare within the framework of the institution's program.

THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Persons who are physically disabled but whose physical condition does not impair their ability to use standard print materials are not covered by the services of the State Library's Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Such persons must be included in the overall planning and delivery of public library services. They are the people for whom the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is directed. They are the citizens for whom public libraries must make their collections and programs accessible by making sure such things as wheelchair accessible entrances are available. All libraries, regardless of type, should expend time and available monies to enhance their facilities and their collections to ensure that physically disabled people are fairly served.

South Carolinians unable to use regular print material due to visual impairments, physical impairments that prevent them from holding a book or turning pages, or reading disabilities with a physical basis, are eligible for the talking, large print and braille book services of the State Library's Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (DBPH). Of the state's total population, 48,813 South Carolinians fall into one of these categories. At the close of FY 95, 7,243 patrons, or 14.8% of eligible South Carolinians, were receiving talking book services.

Public libraries play a vital role in the delivery of available library services to print handicapped readers in their communities by being aware of the Library of Congress National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) nationwide network of libraries--of which DBPH is one. The South Carolina State Library, Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped will establish on-site talking book deposit collections for any county library. During FY 95, only the Greenville County Library maintained a deposit collection. Some of the larger county libraries have purchased Kurzweil reading machines, and many libraries have some type of large print collection. In FY 96, the State Library has received state funding ($276,000) to provide each public library system with reading devices for the visually disabled.

As the NLS estimates that 1.4% of any states total population is eligible for service, both public libraries and DBPH have much work to do to reach the goal of service to at least 43% of those eligible for service. Past efforts at public education have proven that many who develop print handicapping conditions due to illnesses, accidents, or the natural process of aging, give up reading in the mistaken notion that there are no alternatives to standard print material.

PERSONS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY

The 1990 census established that only 37,806 persons of limited English-speaking ability were counted in the entire state. Europe is the homeland of most foreign born residents, but the percentage of Asians is increasing.

Because of the small number of languages involved, the relatively small number of persons speaking each, the geographical spread of these people, and the fact that many are bilingual, the State Library has chosen not to treat service to those with limited English-

speaking ability as a state priority. A central collection of materials is maintained by the Charleston County Library and is available on interlibrary loan. Although there is no separate LSCA project devoted to this purpose, public libraries can apply for funding to address this priority under the Information Resources and Service to Special Populations (Children and Young Adults, The Disadvantaged or The Illiterate) projects.

III. SOUTH CAROLINA'S LIBRARIES AND THEIR NEEDS

Since the South Carolina State Program for Library Development was first issued in 1972, the state's libraries - collectively and individually - have recorded notable growth in resources, services, and funding. Many of the objectives projected then have been achieved or surpassed. Yet technological, educational, and social changes have been more rapid than library progress. Greater public expectations and higher performance standards require libraries to strive ever harder to meet service goals. The greatly increased volume of published materials and the proliferation of media forms have added substantially to the number of titles and formats each library must purchase or have access to in order to meet the needs of its users. Advances in computer technology and automation offer opportunities to improve services by application to library operations while creating problems relating to funding, cooperation, and privacy rights. Inflation, the expansion of government services and costs, and the increased competition for fewer dollars have put libraries under increasing economic pressures. Within the context of these common problems, each type of library has its own difficulties and needs.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

The South Carolina State Library is an independent agency which is governed by a board of directors consisting of seven members, one from each congressional district and one from the state-at-large. Board members are appointed by the Governor for terms of five years. The State Library was created by Legislative Act No. 464, 1969. This act provided for the re-establishment of the former South Carolina State Library Board as the new State Library and expanded its responsibilities to include all the duties of a general state library. Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, Title 60 was revised in 1985 to bring all existing State Library authorizations together.

The South Carolina State Library is charged with the development and extension of library services throughout the state. The State Library is responsible for executing the library policy for the state and shall: (a) provide leadership and guidance for the planning and coordinated development of adequate library service for the people of the state; (b) maintain appropriate collections of library materials in any format considered necessary to supplement the collections of other libraries in the state and to meet the research and informational needs of the General Assembly, state officers and agencies, and state government employees; (c) increase the proficiency of library personnel through provision of in-service and continuing education programs for library personnel employed in the state; (d) provide for the citizens of the state specialized library services and materials not generally appropriate, economical, or available in other libraries of the state; (e) organize a system of depository libraries for state publications to ensure that the publications are readily accessible to the citizens of the state; (f) serve as a depository for federal publications and coordinate a state plan for federal documents depository libraries; (g) collect, compile, and publish statistics and information concerning the operation of libraries in the state and maintain a clearinghouse of information, data, and materials in the field of library and information science; (h) coordinate library services of the state with other educational agencies and services to increase effectiveness and reduce duplication; and (i) carry out other activities authorized by state or federal law for the development of library and information services.

In order to meet its statutory obligations the State Library has adopted the following mission statement and goals.

Mission Statement

The South Carolina State Library's mission is to improve library services throughout the state and to ensure all citizens access to libraries and information resources adequate to meet their needs. The State Library supports libraries in meeting the informational, educational, cultural, and recreational needs of the people of South Carolina.

Goals

The State Library Board adopted the following strategic goals:

1. Identify, organize, develop, and make accessible informational resources and services to meet the needs of the people of South Carolina.

2. Provide statewide programs to support improved local library services.

3. Serve as the advocate for libraries in South Carolina.

4. Encourage cooperation among libraries of all types.

5. Continuously improve State Library operations and services.

To carry out its mission, the State Library studies the information needs of the people of the state; establishes policies and standards for library services; develops plans for the continued improvement of services; assists libraries in implementing services and programs to meet user needs; and provides specialized library services and materials not generally appropriate, economical, or available in other libraries. The State Library is an advocate for all types of libraries, working for state and federal legislation favorable to library development and for local, state, and federal funding for libraries.

In April 1992, the State Library began a process of evaluating its services and programs in order to be in a position to meet the changing needs of various constituents. Between April 1992 and October 1993, the State Library staff was exposed to the quality process where customer service is paramount. The people of South Carolina through their public libraries are one of the State Library's major customers. During this process emphasis was placed on how the State Library can best meet the information needs of citizens by improving services to pubic libraries.

Input from public libraries was considered crucial to this process; therefore, the State Library convened three focus group interview sessions with public library directors on July 28, 29, and 30, 1993. Public library directors identified their needs and expressed what they thought the State Library might do to address those needs. The information received from the focus groups was used to assist the State Library in the development of Agenda for Change, which responds to the needs of the public libraries of the state as we approach the 21st century. The State Library has implemented the Total Quality Management (TQN) process which involves continuous review and examination of our role vis a vis the public library.

In FY 94 the Reader Services Department surveyed state government users to determine service needs and developed two goals:

1. To improve information competencies of the state government workforce.

2. To ensure access to state government information in all formats.

The State Library has a full-time staff of fifty-two, including twenty-three professional librarians. The budget of the State Library includes state funds and LSCA funds. The decade of the '80's was a time of uncertainty. The 90's promise more of the same. The State has experienced shortfalls in revenue necessitating little real growth. The State Library expects to lose four FTE positions in FY 97 due to Governor's vetoes in the FY 96 budget. Federal mandates to improve conditions in corrections and mental health institutions have required major financial commitments in those areas. State priorities in education have required major

financial support. These and other major programs leave little funding for smaller agencies. The outlook for increased funding in the near future appears unlikely. Military base closings and property tax roll back have had an impact on state resources.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

"The General Assembly finds that county public libraries make a substantial contribution to the education and recreation of the residents of the State and merit the continued interest and support of State and local government."
Act 564, 1978

County-wide public library service was mandated by the passage of Act 564 by the South Carolina General Assembly. Passed as an amendment to the Home Rule Act, Act 564 replaced the individual enabling acts by which all county libraries had been established previously. Provisions of this legislation required county councils to provide public library service on a uniform basis. The forty-sixth county had established its public library one year prior to the enactment of Act 564. Where the county is so small that adequate library service would be difficult to achieve, Act 564 allows for regional systems to be established. Four such multi-county systems are in existence with eleven members. Thirty-five counties operate as single county libraries. There is one independent municipal library. Public library service is provided by:

47 main libraries
141 branch libraries/stations
35 bookmobiles

Public libraries reported 1,543,667 registered library users in FY 95, or 44% of the state's population. It has been said that public libraries provide more direct service than any other government agency. It is essential that funding be adequate if public libraries are to meet the diverse needs of our citizens. Funding comes primarily from tax sources. In FY 95 local tax funds accounted for 85.4% of public library expenditures, while State Aid and federal aid were 7.8% and 1.5% respectively. Except for capital expenditures, such as new construction, most public libraries receive little gift money. Friends groups are developing new programs for contributions. It is expected that gross dollars from donations will increase in the future (5.6% in FY 95). Possible changes in local taxing structures (the rollback of property taxes and the beginning of local option sales tax) may impact library support.

In FY 95, total income for public libraries exceeded $48.9 million, or $14.05 per capita (1990 census) with local tax support totaling $12.01 per capita. Local tax support ranged from $25.95 in Richland County to $2.29 in Williamsburg County. Sixteen (16) libraries broke the $10.00 per capita mark.

Two decades ago the National Commission on Libraries and Information Service issued a report entitled National Inventory on Library Needs, 1975. At that time it was assumed that to provide adequate public library service the following levels of support were needed:

$9 per capita for up to 150,000 population
$10 per capita for libraries serving between 150,000 and 500,000
$11 per capita for libraries serving over 500,000

In FY 95 twenty years later only 20 South Carolina libraries (50%) meet these levels. It must be remembered that these are not current standards, but standards over 20 years old. Such standards are arbitrary and do not reflect local conditions, such as economies of countywide services vs. numerous municipal libraries. However, they provide a good benchmark level of support. Many libraries have had little or no growth in their budgets during the last few years. Currently the median is $9.08 per capita. A realistic goal for FY 98 would be to reach a median of $10.00 per capita, well below the national per capita public library expenditure of $19.16 reported in Public Libraries in the United States: 1993. Only 4 S. C. librarians (10%) meet or exceed $19.16 per capita. LSCA incentive grants will continue to be used to encourage increases in local support in these counties.

Ever since 1943 the State Library has provided State Aid to public libraries that qualified. It began with each county library receiving the same amount. In FY 68 the formula was changed to per capita. In FY 95 State Aid represented 7.7% of public library operating expenditures. The long-range goal of raising State Aid to 25% of public library financing remains. In FY 95 the Association of Public Library Administrators, supported by trustees and friends, launched a major campaign to increase State Aid to $2 per capita with a minimum of $50,000 per county. The "Two To Get Ready" campaign focused on "Readiness -- Readiness to Learn (better service to children) and -- Readiness for the Information Age (help everyone better access the Information Superhighway). The campaign was a partial success. State Aid was increased by $700,000 for FY 96 and a projected $339,049 for FY 97. These increases came in years when many state agencies, including the State Library, suffered budget cuts, and others received a hold-the-line budget. The objective for FY 97 will be to increase State Aid to $2 per capita using the same justification.

State Aid
FY 43 - FY 97

Years	Basis	Total Allocation
1942 - 1943	$200 per county	$ 8,100
1943 - 1948	$300 per county	$ 13,800
1948 - 1952	$1,000 per county	$ 46,000
1952 - 1967	$1,500 per county	$ 69,000
1967 - 1972	20 cents per capita	$ 518,103
1972 - 1973	25 cents per capita	$ 647,629
1973 - 1978	35 cents per capita	$ 906,681
1979 - 1980	50 cents per capita	$1,295,258
1980 - 1981	75 cents per capita* (1970 Census)	$1,942,887
1981 - 1982	73.3 cents per capita* (1980 Census)	$2,288,173
1982 - 1983	71 cents per capita*	$2,214,637
1983 - 1984	75 cents per capita	$2,339,406
1984 - 1985	$1.00 per capita	$3,121,820
1985 - 1986	97.5 cents per capita*	$3,059,384
1986 - 1987	96.1 cents per capita*	$3,001,246
1987 - 1988	95.1 cents per capita*	$2,969,475
1988 - 1989	$1.00 per capita minimum $10,000 per county	$3,124,024
	.05 cents per capita one-time funding	$ 160,000
1989 - 1990	$1.05 per capita minimum $15,000 per county	$3,290,673
1990 - 1991	$1.04 per capita minimum $15,000 per county* (1980 census)	$3,271,181
1991-1992	$ 93.5 per capita minimum $15,000 per county* (1990 census)	$3,274,501
1992-1993	$ 92.5 per capita minimum $15,000 per county * (1990 census)	$3,240,033
1993-1994	$1.00 per capita minimum $15,000 per county	$3,498,360
1994-1995	$1.05 per capita, minimum $15,000 per county	$3,671,028
1995-1996	$1.25 per capita, minimum $15,000 per county	$4,371,028
1996-1997	$1.35 per capita, minimum $15,000 per county (appropriated)	$4,710,077

*Budget cuts reduced State Aid below the appropriated per capita level.

Four of the most pressing needs for most public libraries are additional staff, materials, technology and space. Each of these concerns will be discussed.

(1) Personnel

While FY 95 expenditures for personnel account for 61% of public library budgets, inadequate financial support prevents libraries from developing staff levels needed to provide adequate service. Some libraries have had no increase in staff size in years. Despite overall significant increases in recent years, South Carolina's public libraries do not measure well by national standards of one professional staff member for every 6,000 people served. Using this standard South Carolina's public libraries should have 581 professional librarians. Currently 299 certified professional librarians are employed in South Carolina public libraries. This also puts them below state standards which call for 331 professionals. A total of 26 certified pre-professionals are employed. The state standard is 1 FTE per every 3,500 persons in the service area. Only 14 libraries meet this standard. The median is .73 FTE. The interim goal will be to add five professionals, matched by an equal number of support staff, each year. Low salary levels are also a problem in recruiting and retaining staff. Increases in school library salaries continue to cause some staff members to leave public libraries for school positions or to not consider public library employment at all.

It is also important to upgrade the skills of current staff if they are to perform efficiently and effectively. This is doubly important in light of the changes automation is making in libraries. Continuing education opportunities, at all levels, must be made available as often as possible. A State Library continuing education committee will identify statewide continuing education needs and develop a comprehensive plan to meet those needs. The State Library will incorporate its ongoing program of workshops, institutes, and training sessions into this plan, which will be developed in consultation with the Association of Public Library Administrators and the University of South Carolina College of Library and Information Science.

(2) Library Materials

The cost of library materials continues to increase; materials budgets are not keeping pace. In FY 95 public libraries owned 1.84 books per capita well below the 2.7 per capita as reported in Public Libraries in the U.S.:1993 for the nation. The State Library has established a state goal of two books per capita. Only 13 libraries have attained this level.

As libraries automate they are inventorying their collections and weeding worn and outdated materials. Libraries are also weeding when receiving LSCA collection development grants. At the end of FY 95 public libraries would need to add 552,593 books to reach the state goal. It would take over $23.7 million to reach the national goal of three books per capita. One county owns less than one book per capita. The median amount spent for collections in FY 95 was $1.63 per capita (1990 census) in South Carolina well below the national figure of $2.87 reported in Public Libraries in the U.S.:1993.

Periodical collections have increased in size in recent years due in part to LSCA grants. Price increases, if unchecked, will see periodicals consuming a larger percentage of materials budgets. According to the U.S. Bowker Annual Library and Book Trade Almanac for 1995, the average price of a periodical in 1995 was $149.46, an increase of 10.4% over the average price in 1994 as compared to the Consumer Price Index (2.5%). A need exists to increase the size of newspaper, audiovisual, and other media collections, which are generally inadequate. According to Public Libraries in the United States, 1993, South Carolina is ranked 49th in the number of books and serials per capita with only 1.71 books per capita. Only Tennessee and Florida had fewer books and serials with 1.65 and 1.61 per capita respectively.

While public libraries still strive to meet the interim goal of two books per capita and basic collections of other media, the achievement of the national average of 2.7 in the foreseeable future seems unrealistic. Therefore, it is imperative that the State Library's interlibrary loan collection be expanded and that intertype library networks be strengthened.

South Carolina is ranked 47th in number of audio materials per capita, 48th in videos per 1,000 population, and 41st in serial subscriptions per 1,000 population.

(3) Technology

Results of a spring 1994 survey of South Carolina public libraries indicate compelling automation and technology needs in all but the largest metropolitan libraries. Of the 30% of libraries that have not yet begun library automation, few have the financial resources to begin. Other system automation needs include support for dial-access to library catalogs, currently provided by less than half of the libraries, as well as equipment to meet ADA guidelines for accessibility. Despite previous LSCA funding which has helped to boost the availability of CD-ROM technology in South Carolina public libraries, close to 25% still offer no CD-ROM products to their patrons. In the libraries that do provide CD-ROM, librarians report that heavy use has created a strong demand for additional workstations, products, and networking software and support. South Carolina State Library staff are currently working with staff at several libraries in planning for the automation of their library systems. On-going consulting support is also being provided to a number of libraries as they implement CD-ROM services and networks.

South Carolina public libraries lag seriously behind those elsewhere in the nation in terms of providing access to remote databases. Half of the public libraries in South Carolina indicate that they provide access to electronic services. In the majority of these libraries this access is in one outlet only. Funding for equipment and staff training would help to increase the availability of this service. The State Library is currently supporting a pilot project which is introducing remote online database searching to 10 medium-sized libraries throughout the state.

While national figures of public library connections to the Internet hover around 45% (NCLIS 1996 Survey), the March 1994 survey shows that less than 20% of South Carolina public libraries have such connections. The medium-sized and smaller libraries which want to connect to the Internet must overcome the cost barriers for hardware, software, and on-going telecommunications, as well as the obstacles of lack of technical expertise and staff knowledge to manage access and train users. The State Library is currently involved with several statewide and regional initiatives which may lead to affordable Internet connections for a number of libraries. It is also providing continuing education opportunities related to use of the Internet.

As access to the information resources needed to succeed in school and in the workplace becomes increasingly tied to having access to technology, South Carolina's public libraries have an obligation and an opportunity to provide this access to their constituents. At greatest need are those citizens at lower income and educational levels who cannot afford or do not have personal access to information resources in electronic formats. For these citizens, public libraries should serve as a safety net. For those with better personal access to technology, public libraries should offer electronic access to its collections, services, and community information.

(4) Public Library Construction

The State Library surveyed public libraries in May 1988 to determine space needs. Since that date, six headquarters libraries and 38 new branches have been constructed or enlarged. 38,000 square feet of branch library space accounted for most of the increase in square footage in FY 96. A total of 703,000 square feet has now been constructed since the 1988 survey. This represents abut 70% of the one million total square footage needs identified in that survey. The most critical space needs continue to be in the area of branches. There is an immediate need for twenty-five new or enlarged branches. There is also a need to construct twelve new headquarters buildings and to enlarge seven others. Some of these needs will soon be met with the construction now in progress of new HQ buildings in two large counties and the expansion and remodelling of the central library in another medium-sized county. A new survey of statewide building needs will be conducted FY 97.

INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

Prior to passage of Title IV-A of the Library Services and Construction Act in 1966, only four state institutions had established programs of library service for their residents. With the federal mandate and LSCA funds, the South Carolina State Library encouraged support of institutional libraries. Grants were made on an incentive basis, with institutions required to meet certain minimums of staffing, space, and funding in order to participate. Nine institutions received grants in the first year. State funds were provided by the institutions to hire staff, to develop collections, and to purchase equipment, supplies, and furnishings. In institutions without libraries, space was found or created for the library. In FY 95 thirty-one (31) institutional library reports were received representing libraries located in 22 Department of Corrections agencies, 2 Juvenile Justice agencies, 1 Disabilities and Special Needs agencies, 3 Mental Health agencies, 1 Vocational Rehabilitation agency and 2 independent state agencies (John de la Howe and the School for the Deaf and the Blind). These libraries reported serving 17,344 residents.

These libraries, though limited in funds, employ full-time qualified librarians (18 professional, 16 non-professional), maintain regular hours of operation, and strive to provide residents with full recreational, educational and informational services. The other institutions provide basic reading rooms, overseen by staff whose major responsibilities are in other areas of the institution. In addition to walk-in libraries, the Department of Corrections maintains bookmobile service to several smaller correctional institutions.

According to the South Carolina State Library's annual survey in 1994-95, state institutional libraries collections total 160,547 volumes and 1,144 periodicals and newspapers. The accuracy of these figures is difficult to measure, however, because state-funded materials are often heavily supplemented by gifts and special free book programs which are not incorporated with the above numbers. Also not included in these statistics are hundreds of recreational and educational videos owned by the Department of Corrections. A few libraries are beginning to explore electronic materials, such as CD-ROM encyclopedias, and reading-incentive software.

A great deal of progress has been made in the delivery of library service to institutional residents since 1968, but not one institutional library is able to meet national library standards for its type of institution. The lack of staff and funding for materials, however, has not prevented libraries in institutional settings from offering quality programming. In fact, institutional librarians, working with other agency staff, often using LSCA project funding, have taken a distinctly pro-active stance toward programming. On any given day these libraries may be found conducting bibliotherapy, social issues/current events discussion groups such as the National Issues Forums program, craft therapy, independent living training, literacy tutoring, computer-based instruction, reading incentive and gift book programs, psycho-social staff training, and library assistant programs for residents. These librarians continuously strive to make the library a bright, colorful, stimulating and accepting retreat from the residents' otherwise drab existence.

While each institution is different, it does share some basic problems with sister institutions.

(1) Insufficient or inadequately trained personnel.

No South Carolina institutional library is adequately staffed. Most are staffed by only one person; many are over-dependent on resident assistants. The Departments of Correction, Juvenile Justice and Mental Health, and the three independent schools, John de la Howe, Wil Lou Gray, and the S.C. School for the Deaf and the Blind, all employ professional MLS librarians, many of them with school media certification as well. The other agencies employ mostly non-professionals, some of whom monitor the library only as a secondary job responsibility. If institutional librarians are to provide the programs needed to support the educational and therapeutic programs of the institution, it is essential that they have assistance. Continuing education is also a need, and institutional budgets (or priorities) often do not provide adequate funding for this. In addition to providing regular orientation and consulting services, the State Library strives to supplement staff development by keeping institutional librarians abreast of new literature and guidelines, sponsoring and/or presenting at institutional librarian meetings, and encouraging institutional library staff to attend the continuing education offerings of the State Library.

(2) Inadequate materials collections.

Print and non-print materials collections are inadequate, both in quantity and quality. Weeding needs to be undertaken in all libraries. With the recent changes in the composition of the populations in several institutions, collection development policies need to be rethought. These policies need to relate collection development to the mission, roles and goals of the library and clearly reconcile the library profession's freedom of information documents with the needs and priorities of the institution. With their budgetary constraints, it is essential that institutional librarians learn to develop solid core collections that will make up in currentness, accuracy, quality and relevance what is lacking in quantity. This will necessitate the active use of output measures to determine the collection's usefulness to the residents. The State Library offers reference, interlibrary loan, films, and alternative format materials to all institutional libraries, and most take advantage of these services to supplement their collections.

(3) Inadequate or indefinite budgets.

Institutional libraries function under constant financial stress, always vulnerable to agency budget cuts. Not only is the level of funding for institutional libraries low, it is uncertain, often found in appropriations for recreation, therapy, education, or contingency. Most do not have a line item in the institution's budget, leaving the level of expenditure dependent upon the ingenuity or persuasiveness of the librarian or his or her immediate supervisor. The lack of a dependable budget has not only hindered collection development and programming; it has made it difficult for many institutional libraries to quality for LSCA money. It was hoped that the F93 decision to make these grants competitive (with local funding floor and matching requirements) would stimulate institution administrations to increase financial support of libraries. So far this has not been the case; in fact, only eight libraries met the minimum state requirements for LSCA grants in FY94, FY95, and FY 96 (although those eight do account for over 16,879 residents or 97% of the institutional population).

(4) Non-recognition or non-support by institutional administrators.

All too often institutional administrators fail to recognize the potential for education and rehabilitation offered by libraries. They often regard the library solely as a recreational facility, giving it low priority in agency planning and budgeting. Librarians sometimes find their programs and services at odds with the administration's perceived security and resident-control needs. Philosophical differences arise over freedom of information. The State Library offers advice on standards, conducts literature searches, encourages and consults with librarians and administrators, and facilitates the exchange of ideas among agencies, acting as an advocate for full library funding and service, and for the greatest freedom of information possible within the legitimate constraints of the institutional setting. The State Library supports an institutional library model that combines recreational, informational, educational support and rehabilitative roles.

If libraries are to play an important role in their respective institutions, the librarians must raise their visibility and become more forceful in articulating the need for additional staff, money, materials, and authority necessary to accomplish their mission. They must be able to document, using output measures, how library services support the educational and therapeutic objectives of the institution. In addition, these libraries must adapt to the changing role of institutions in contemporary society; many of which are experiencing declining populations resulting from the trend toward de-institutionalization, mainstreaming, independent living, and out-patient services.

Institutional librarians must also combat a sense of professional isolation. Only the Department of Corrections sponsors regular quarterly meetings of library personnel throughout the state for information, mutual fellowship and exchange of ideas. Some librarians in larger departments maintain informal contact, and the Department of Mental Health is discussing online networking and resource sharing - a very positive sign. Other librarians, especially in the independent agencies, have no channel for information exchange, professional development, group identity, and collective voice. The State Library has identified

institutional librarians as an "interest group" for purposes of its continuing education program and sponsors an annual meeting/workshop. The State Library is considering other ways to help the librarians cohere as a group with distinct shared interests and concerns.

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

There are 60 institutions of higher education in South Carolina including 16 technical colleges. The public sector includes 11 universities (including 3 University of South Carolina campuses), 2 medical universities, and 5 two-year regional campuses of the University of South Carolina. The private sector includes 5 universities, 16 senior colleges, one theological seminary and 4 junior colleges. The 1995 opening fall enrollment was 176,794 students; of these 148,706 (84%) were enrolled in public institutions. A total of 30,725 degrees were awarded in all of these institutions in 1994-95.

In 1979 the Commission on Higher Education published the South Carolina Master Plan for Higher Education. The section of the Master Plan concerning libraries states, "The goal of each library in the state - whether academic, public, school, private - is to assure that library and information services to its clients and patrons are of the highest caliber.... The basic function of an academic library is to make available the materials and services needed to support the curriculum and the appropriate research activities of the institution of which it is a part." In the Master Plan specific recommendations for the development of public college and university libraries were made, and are regularly reviewed by the institutions and the Commission.

In 1988 the South Carolina Legislature passed Act 629 commonly referred to as The Cutting Edge. The major purpose of this legislation is to strengthen the quality of higher education in the state and to provide a continuous cycle of improvement in public colleges and universities. One provision, Section 59-104-640 states that "each institution of higher learning is responsible for maintaining a system to measure institutional effectiveness in accord with provisions, procedures, and requirements developed by the Commission on Higher Education."

In 1989 the Commission adopted guidelines for institutional effectiveness to assist and provide direction to the colleges and universities in their implementation of Act 629. One specific guideline refers to library services and resources and reads as follows:

> Assessment of Library Usage and Collection Development Procedures -- Access to and usage of library materials is a critical part of the learning process. Student inquiry fosters intellectual growth and the excitement of discovery. Each institution will ensure that students have access to necessary library materials through the regular assessment of library collections and usage.

In FY 92 the Commission on Higher Education authorized the undertaking of a statewide study of library resources in the state's public academic institutions. One result from this study was the creation of the Library Director's Forum consisting of the library directors of all public two and four year institutions in the state as well as the library directors of the USC Law and Medical Schools. The State Library director is an ex-officio member of the Forum and its Executive Committee. A major project in FY 94 and in following years involved a funding request for the electronic networking of academic libraries. This project has not been funded.

During the 1993-94 fiscal year the Commission on Higher Education, working with the colleges and universities, completed the second update to Choosing South Carolina's Future: A Plan for Higher Education in the 1990's. The update, entitled Quality and Service: Initiatives for 1994 focused on two major initiatives. One Task Force was formed to study the initiative which dealt with additional funding, outside the regular funding formula process, to reward quality in higher education. The second Task Force dealing with the other initiative, studies ways higher education could become more actively involved in the promotion of school-to-work

opportunities at the collegiate level. In addition to the above, the 1993 initiative which dealt with new technology and distance delivery, including library services, was continued for 1994.

The second annual 1994 Report on Act 255 of 1992 and the fifth annual Summary Report on Institutional Effectiveness describes progress made by the thirty-three public institutions in improving their institutional effectiveness during the 1992-93 academic year. The 1994 report responded to the requirements of Act 255 of 1992 as well as to the revised requirements for seventeen components required to support The Cutting Edge Legislation of 1989. Named by the Education Commission of the States as "one out of ten exemplary programs in assessment in the Nation", South Carolina continues to offer some of the best examples of innovation and alternative policy approaches for national educational reform.

According to the South Carolina State Library's annual survey the senior college and university libraries in 1994-95 reported total collections of 8,234,325 volumes; 1,963,938 government documents; 10,255,297 microforms; and 242,792 audiovisual titles. The two-year technical college, university branch libraries, and junior colleges reported 733,352 volumes; 22,455 government documents; 486,167 microforms; and 61,950 audiovisual titles.

Library automation programs are currently in place in all public universities and technical colleges. While recognizing the institutional support function of all academic libraries, the Commission also believes that "Each academic library is an integral part of the state network of libraries, and each also bears the responsibility of sharing resources with other libraries and other clients or patrons." Efforts to expand and coordinate the library automation activities at the public institutions and to build with the State Library a statewide network are currently being discussed. The Library Directors Forum, established by the Higher Education Commission, advises the Commission on library concerns affecting the state's academic institutions.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE LEARNING RESOURCE CENTERS

In 1961, South Carolina enacted legislation to establish a statewide technical training system designed to stimulate the industrial expansion of South Carolina and to provide specialized training for its citizens. Over the years the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education has matured to become a comprehensive system of postsecondary education with sixteen two-year, state supported campuses.

In the fall of 1995 the technical colleges enrollment totalled 55,933 or 38% of the total undergraduate enrollment in the public colleges and universities. During the 1994-95 year the technical colleges granted 4,698 associate degrees.

There are sixteen technical college libraries to support the various degree and continuing education programs offered by the technical colleges. The majority of the libraries, which have adapted themselves to a multi-media approach, are now organized as Learning Resource Centers or LRC's. In addition to standard library services, the LRC's provide services which usually are not found in traditional libraries. These include the production and processing of photographs, slides, audio tapes, transparencies, and other audiovisual services. All of the LRC's provide their schools and communities with educational television services through the closed circuit South Carolina Educational Television System.

In November 1989, the Commission authorized the remaining nine technical colleges which did not already have such authorization to offer the college parallel associate in arts and associate in science degree programs. This substantive amendment to the mission of the technical colleges allows the institutions to expand their academic coursework to include traditional, undergraduate, lower-division, general education courses. These academic changes have also required significant library development activities, especially in acquisitions and interlibrary cooperation, to support the offering of the new programs.

According to the South Carolina State Library's annual survey in 1994-95, the technical college learning resource centers reported total collections of 454,430 volumes; 458,167 microforms; and 41,163 audiovisual titles.

SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA CENTERS

A 1986 report released by Secretary of Education William Bennett, "First Lessons: A Report on Elementary Education", recommends that "Every school should have a library, and every child should have and use a public library card." The report went on to say that "The librarian should be an integral part of the instructional staff." A document that supports this concept is Information Power: Guidelines for School Library Media Programs developed by the American Association of School Librarians and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology and published in 1988. A committee appointed by the State Department of Education is completing work on guidelines for South Carolina school library media centers. Media Specialists are often the school technology leaders and are rapidly building a base of electronic information in media centers.

South Carolina supports 1,097 public schools with an enrollment of 655,183 students. Some 45,957 children attend 382 private schools and 3,683 attend home schools.

In FY 95, the State Library continued to serve approximately 10% of the state's high schools through its interlibrary loan network. This figure is expected to increase in the following years if future budget requests are funded to enable the State Library to expand this service to more of the state's high schools. Therefore, it is imperative that the State Library's interlibrary loan collection be expanded and the interlibrary loan network strengthened to meet this projected need. Use by these schools declined in FY 96 due to charges for ILL necessitated by FY 96 State Library budget cuts.

Media specialists examining South Carolina's school library media services in preparation for the Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services in 1979 identified four areas of critical concern. Improvements have been made, but concern still exists in all areas.

(1) Standards

The Defined Minimum Program for South Carolina School District, 1986 issued by the State Department of Education, has been discontinued. School library media centers were evaluated according to guidelines included in this program. The standards addressed qualifications of the media specialist, number and types of materials to be available and appropriation needed to maintain the library collectionwere lower than the minimum standards set by the American Library Association. There are standards for schools established by the Southern Association.

In 1988 the American Association of School Libraries and the Association for Educational Communications and Technology published Information Power, a set of joint guidelines for school media specialists and school media programs. Compliance with these national guidelines is being emphasized at the state and local levels.

Progress has been made in the area of facilities. The media consultant reviews building plans for new or remodeled media centers using the revised South Carolina Facilities Planning Construction Guide.

(2) Staffing

In FY 95 there was one media specialist per 596 students in South Carolina public schools. In FY 94, with one media specialist per 595 students South Carolina was ranked thirteenth among the states in number of students per school media specialist, according to the 1994 report of the School Library Staffing Survey in School Library Journal (June 1994). This is a reflection of the S.C. Department of Education's commitment to provide certified media specialists in schools in S.C. A total of 1,099.3 FTE media specialists are serving 1,097 schools in South Carolina. Nine of the 91 school districts have full-time district media coordinators. A few other districts have designated staff as part-time media coordinators in addition to their other duties.

(3) Resources and Funding

During FY 94 over $27,000,000 was spent for instructional materials for elementary and secondary schools. According to Public School Library Media Centers In 12 States Report of the NCLIS ALA Survey (April 1994) the average expenditure for materials by schools in FY 93 was $7,378 ($6,269 for elementary and $10,811 for secondary) or $12 per student ($11 for elementary and $12 for secondary). This includes all library materials, books, supplies, and audio-visual software, exclusive of equipment.

FY 95 expenditures per pupil in South Carolina was $4,421. Forty percent of the revenue for public education is from local sources, 51% from State sources and 9% from Federal sources.

State standards were ten books student for secondary schools. Although the S.C. Department of Education no longer collects the number of books in school libraries, the collections are generally considered to be old and worn. There are no state accreditation standards for audiovisual materials, and no statistics are available for A-V collections. The addition of electronic resources and equipment is putting additional limitations on the funds available for upgrading book collections.

(4) Awareness

School administrators, teachers, and the general public lack awareness of the role school media centers play in the teaching and learning process. This lack of awareness is demonstrated by the use of many media centers to provide release time for teachers thus limiting the services the center can provide. The exclusion of media specialists and consultants from involvement in long range planning and curriculum development is further evidence of failure to understand the library media center's potential.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The Special Libraries Association (SLA) defines a special library as an organization that provides focused, working information to a specialized clientele on an on-going basis to further the mission and goals of the parent company/organization. There are over 150 special libraries in the state representing corporate, non-profit, government museum and special collections around the state. The greatest number of special libraries in South Carolina are clustered around the three large metropolitan areas: Charleston, Columbia, and Greenville/Spartanburg.

In FY 95 the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Contral (DHEC) announced the closing of the DHEC library and the disposal of their collection. Plans are to create an "electronic" library for the agency, contract for service, and/or direct employees to other resources in the state.

In the past, special libraries have tended to be somewhat isolated from other South Carolina libraries and cooperative activities. This results primarily from the fact that the special libraries are dependent units, for the most part, subject to a parent organization, agency, or business. There is no regulating agency to which these libraries report; and, at the present time, no statistics on holdings, personnel, or financial support are available. The Special Library Section of the South Carolina Library Association, which constitutes a loose confederation of special libraries, is now working toward more cooperation and some sharing of resources, although policies of the parent organization frequently restrict the use and lending practices of the libraries. The South Carolina Chapter of the Special Libraries Association has over 100 members on its roster. In an effort to promote cooperation with other library groups the South Carolina Chapter of the Special Library Association elected to appoint an ex-officio member to the S.C. Library Association Executive Board. Communication between special librarians has increased due to the publication of a quarterly SC-SLA Bulletin and quarterly program meetings. There are also local special interest groups, such as the Columbia Area Medical Librarians Association.

Predictions place information at the center of business and society in the 21st century. The rise of knowledge industries offers opportunities to special librarians to be change-makers and leaders as they demonstrate the connection between the information they provide and the realization of the goals of their organizations.

In the next fifteen years, the environment in which special librarians work will be influenced by:

- continued growth in the amount of, and demand for, information
- the intellectual and economic value of information
- increased interdependence among information providers
- global orientation of information
- acceptance of, and dependence on, technology
- partnerships between information professionals and users
- the development, implementation, and alteration of national and internation information policies and laws
- decreased availability of financial and human resources

LIBRARY EDUCATION

No South Carolina institutions of higher education have undergraduate programs which offer a minor or a major in library science. Two schools provide graduate level programs.

The College of Library and Information Science at the University of South Carolina, Columbia, offers a wide range of courses in library and information science at the graduate level. Course work may be taken to meet the state's certification requirements as a public or school librarian as well as specialization in academic or special library services. The College is one of 58 colleges and universities in the nation whose master's degree program is accredited by the American Library Association.

South Carolina had no graduate library science program prior to 1972 when the College of Library and Information Science opened. The College of Library and Information Science provides graduate library and information science programs to 183 students from South Carolina and 334 students from out-of-state through Columbia Campus instruction and a special distance education degree program delivered by live interactive satellite transmission. It is estimated that 80% of the students from South Carolina stay in South Carolina to work. One area of librarianship that has benefitted greatly because of the College is school librarianship. In 1972 only 12% of South Carolina's school librarians had a master's degree. Today approximately 60% of school librarians hold a master's degree. The flexibility of the program encourages part-time students. Currently 85% of of the college's students are in a part-time status. In Fall of 1994 enrollment was 517 (head count); of these 85 were full-time students. The College graduated 143 master's students in 1994.

As the only program in the state offering a MLS the College has provided methods for satisfying part of the degree requirements off-campus. One method is via live interactive televised transmission available at any of the USC regional campuses, at other sites across the state, and in Georgia and West Virginia. A second method is course work held at various sites around the state taught by College staff. Courses have been held in Greenville, Rock Hill, Charleston, Aiken, Conway, Spartanburg, Florence and Lancaster.

Continuing education has long been a concern of South Carolina library directors. The College has attempted to satisfy this need in various ways and offers a wide variety of programs. Cooperation with the State Library and SCLA will continue in order to prevent duplication of program offerings.

Winthrop University, Rock Hill, offers courses which lead to a Master's of Education (MEd) in School Librarianship and meets the requirements of the state for school media specialist certification.

	NAME OF LIBRARY	1990 POPULATION	TOTAL CIRCULATION	ANNUAL PUBLIC SVC. HOURS	TOTAL FTE STAFF (1)	TOTAL VOLUMES(2)	VOLUMES ADDED(2)	VOLUMES WITH-DRAWN (2)	TOTAL OPERATING INCOME(3)	LOCAL TAX OPERATING INCOME(4)	PERCENT LOCAL TAX INCOME (5)
1	ABBE	176,510	535,585	19,292	41.40	219,936	13,479	5,970	1,357,914.31	964,413.78	71.02%
2	A-G	83,429	239,619	10,868	22.80	117,103	14,144	4,695	828,272.79	621,838.00	75.08%
3	AHJ	45,400	73,258	8,380	9.00	63,362	1,813	723	283,563.15	177,980.00	62.77%
4	ANDERSON	145,196	493,889	20,125	38.84	266,294	9,565	5,488	1,673,072.56	1,400,000.00	83.68%
5	BEAUFORT	86,425	279,114	7,750	31.05	106,783	9,500	30,805	1,227,135.32	1,081,708.83	88.15%
6	BERKELEY	128,776	298,180	9,714	24.60	88,539	10,066	28,567	922,844.83	764,799.32	82.87%
7	CALHOUN	12,753	31,407	2,484	4.08	30,892	755	1,366	122,582.11	104,409.25	85.17%
8	CHAPIN	25,800	206,942	2,912	11.00	74,562	3,159	1,185	590,828.00	450,828.00	76.30%
9	CHARLESTON	295,039	1,973,759	35,906	157.80	793,670	59,904	25,563	6,495,687.00	5,810,483.00	89.45%
10	CHEROKEE	44,506	182,439	5,096	10.33	86,688	3,753	251	449,099.00	381,212.00	84.88%
11	CHESTER	32,170	103,988	5,564	11.69	55,748	2,878	883	415,187.81	341,660.00	82.29%
12	CHESTERFIELD	38,577	87,605	9,339	7.59	62,843	1,416	135	234,868.02	185,418.96	78.95%
13	CLARENDON	28,450	50,702	3,328	5.79	31,843	1,683	1,738	221,678.67	166,997.00	75.33%
14	COLLETON	34,377	110,387	4,290	10.02	78,580	3,874	2,027	363,730.48	291,514.88	80.15%
15	DARLINGTON	61,851	185,930	7,488	14.22	76,124	8,750	7,532	504,542.48	412,300.00	81.72%
16	DILLON	29,114	77,459	6,975	6.93	74,245	2,251	2,577	230,805.20	200,148.00	86.72%
17	DORCHESTER	83,060	234,655	5,694	18.26	86,529	12,485	5,719	660,180.50	507,357.90	76.85%
18	FAIRFIELD	22,295	106,343	4,550	5.40	64,057	2,985	638	284,296.29	229,298.00	80.65%
19	FLORENCE	114,344	304,145	10,763	24.90	162,997	9,944	3,782	932,008.33	795,938.13	85.40%
20	GEORGETOWN	46,302	197,276	7,300	16.69	86,461	5,710	44,324	657,264.45	521,247.90	79.31%
21	GREENVILLE	320,167	1,778,809	34,047	147.89	792,273	58,905	27,458	6,510,005.00	5,748,539.00	88.30%
22	HORRY	144,053	480,321	17,368	30.00	187,363	15,367	5,007	1,280,952.12	1,127,846.47	88.05%
23	KERSHAW	43,599	169,434	4,784	13.47	114,283	6,800	2,859	492,575.15	408,744.86	82.98%
24	LANCASTER	54,516	174,619	4,925	10.92	87,136	3,765	2,050	462,274.00	344,470.00	74.52%
25	LAURENS	58,092	134,338	6,422	13.10	102,587	3,142	1,487	542,228.73	396,597.13	73.14%
26	LEE	18,437	49,722	2,249	3.50	33,608	2,467	358	116,737.89	92,629.68	79.35%
27	LEXINGTON	167,611	879,769	22,256	61.16	262,648	28,255	5,615	2,693,941.32	2,347,677.72	87.15%
28	MARION	33,899	89,948	5,746	8.07	75,117	4,559	3,435	307,742.87	250,525.85	81.41%
29	MARLBORO	29,361	59,129	3,848	5.25	39,843	2,477	159	199,142.08	157,236.59	78.96%
30	MCCORMICK	8,868	11,390	2,476	1.18	18,318	1,088	67	59,689.66	40,536.00	67.91%
31	NEWBERRY-SAL	49,529	122,322	6,708	7.50	96,174	3,181	28	368,924.00	280,171.00	75.94%
32	OCONEE	57,494	327,328	10,294	20.80	138,434	8,295	4,926	892,162.00	772,154.00	86.55%
33	ORANGEBURG	84,803	272,677	6,578	17.87	87,880	8,611	10,923	669,642.54	526,078.57	78.56%
34	PICKENS	93,894	221,155	8,912	21.99	99,524	5,923	5,275	694,150.88	562,383.30	81.02%
35	RICHLAND	285,720	2,740,700	31,434	200.10	725,840	95,319	67,999	8,260,624.84	7,415,400.00	89.77%
36	SPARTANBURG	226,800	1,199,881	27,711	85.09	529,649	9,654	0	4,197,685.00	3,705,166.00	88.27%
37	SUMTER	102,637	306,173	8,736	20.65	125,668	11,394	4,198	715,837.00	554,012.00	77.39%
38	UNION	30,337	44,116	2,574	5.85	46,340	3,257	2,032	206,214.04	131,594.02	63.81%
39	WILLIAMSBURG	36,815	27,300	2,288	5.10	42,535	1,857	111	132,704.87	84,430.00	63.62%
40	YORK	131,497	747,263	14,508	39.10	188,337	14,730	25,831	1,741,110.05	1,504,100.00	86.39%
	FY 95 MEDIAN	57,494	197,276	7,300	14.22	87,880	5,923	3,435	590,828.00	450,828.00	88.30%
	FY 95 TOTAL	3,486,703	15,609,076	411,681	1,190.98	6,420,813	467,160	343,786	48,999,905.34	41,859,845.14	85.43%

(1) All FTE calculations are based on a 40 hour workweek beginning with FY9 (2) Books only. (3) All sources, excludes income for capital improvements.
(4) County tax/appropriation, municipal tax appropriation and other revenue for operations. (5) Local operating tax revenue as a percentage of operting income.

(6) Stats for Horry Co	144,053	687,263	20,280	41.00	261,925	18,526	6,192	1,741,110.05	1,584,100.00	90.98%
FY94 MEDIAN	57,494	188,218	7,488	14.35	93,021	4,438	2,383	504,782.00	408,723.00	81.29%
FY94 TOTAL	3,486,703	15,571,008	411,460	1,145.10	6,336,801	482,793	212,986	46,217,472.90	39,402,052.08	85.25%

	LIBRARY	1990 POPULATION	CIRC PER CAPITA	FTE STAFF PER 3,500 POPULATION(1)	PUB SVC HOURS PER FTE	VOLUMES PER CAPITA(2)	TITLES PER CAPITA(2)	PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE AS % TOTAL	MATERIALS EXPENDITURE AS % TOTAL	OPERATING INCOME PER CAPITA(3)	LOCAL TAX INCOME PER CAPITA(4)
1	ABBE	176,510	3.03	0.82	465.99	1.25	0.46	66.48%	16.18%	7.69	5.46
2	A-G	83,429	2.87	0.96	476.67	1.40	0.86	63.14%	14.79%	9.93	7.45
3	AHJ	45,400	1.61	0.69	931.11	1.40	0.47	57.92%	9.13%	6.25	3.92
4	ANDERSON	145,196	3.40	0.94	518.15	1.83	0.90	59.70%	19.86%	11.52	9.64
5	BEAUFORT	86,425	3.23	1.26	249.60	1.24	1.14	57.53%	17.53%	14.20	12.52
6	BERKELEY	128,776	2.32	0.67	394.86	0.69	0.44	67.30%	16.47%	7.17	5.94
7	CALHOUN	12,753	2.46	1.12	608.82	2.42	2.24	50.12%	25.25%	9.61	8.19
8	CHAPIN	25,800	8.02	1.49	264.73	2.89	0.00	49.51%	34.44%	22.90	17.47
9	CHARLESTON	295,039	6.69	1.87	227.54	2.69	0.70	68.24%	18.00%	22.02	19.69
10	CHEROKEE	44,506	4.10	0.81	493.32	1.95	1.62	56.73%	23.50%	10.09	8.57
11	CHESTER	32,170	3.23	1.27	475.96	1.73	1.15	65.24%	18.02%	12.91	10.62
12	CHESTERFIELD	38,577	2.27	0.69	1,230.43	1.63	0.86	73.78%	17.21%	6.09	4.81
13	CLARENDON	28,450	1.78	0.71	574.78	1.12	0.95	58.28%	13.71%	7.79	5.87
14	COLLETON	34,377	3.21	1.02	428.14	2.29	2.05	61.00%	16.95%	10.58	8.48
15	DARLINGTON	61,851	3.01	0.80	526.58	1.23	0.73	63.09%	19.75%	8.16	6.67
16	DILLON	29,114	2.66	0.83	1,006.49	2.55	0.98	68.39%	15.61%	7.93	6.87
17	DORCHESTER	83,060	2.83	0.77	311.83	1.04	0.72	61.71%	21.01%	7.95	6.11
18	FAIRFIELD	22,295	4.77	0.85	842.59	2.87	2.44	52.01%	23.55%	12.75	10.28
19	FLORENCE	114,344	2.66	0.76	432.23	1.43	0.95	70.30%	16.21%	8.15	6.96
20	GEORGETOWN	46,302	4.26	1.26	437.39	1.87	0.63	63.28%	23.89%	14.20	11.26
21	GREENVILLE	320,167	5.56	1.62	230.22	2.47	0.93	61.05%	18.38%	20.33	17.95
22	HORRY	144,053	3.33	0.73	578.93	1.30	0.68	50.03%	26.56%	8.89	7.83
23	KERSHAW	43,599	3.89	1.08	355.16	2.62	1.95	56.84%	21.48%	11.30	9.38
24	LANCASTER	54,516	3.20	0.70	451.01	1.60	1.38	60.61%	17.51%	8.48	6.32
25	LAURENS	58,092	2.31	0.79	490.23	1.77	1.05	57.09%	14.55%	9.33	6.83
26	LEE	18,437	2.70	0.66	642.57	1.82	1.46	60.53%	26.06%	6.33	5.02
27	LEXINGTON	167,611	5.25	1.28	363.90	1.57	0.51	56.81%	22.04%	16.07	14.01
28	MARION	33,899	2.65	0.83	712.02	2.22	1.07	65.36%	16.34%	9.08	7.39
29	MARLBORO	29,361	2.01	0.63	732.95	1.36	0.91	59.18%	17.64%	6.78	5.36
30	MCCORMICK	8,868	1.28	0.47	2,098.31	2.07	1.99	48.33%	31.61%	6.73	4.57
31	NEWBERRY-SAL	49,529	2.47	0.53	894.40	1.94	1.81	50.16%	17.17%	7.45	5.66
32	OCONEE	57,494	5.69	1.27	494.90	2.41	1.40	55.42%	16.68%	15.52	13.43
33	ORANGEBURG	84,803	3.22	0.74	368.10	1.04	0.79	65.38%	12.91%	7.90	6.20
34	PICKENS	93,894	2.36	0.82	405.28	1.06	0.70	66.08%	16.30%	7.39	5.99
35	RICHLAND	285,720	9.59	2.45	157.09	2.54	0.91	56.54%	28.53%	28.91	25.95
36	SPARTANBURG	226,800	5.29	1.31	325.67	2.34	1.17	60.25%	16.96%	18.51	16.34
37	SUMTER	102,637	2.98	0.70	423.05	1.22	0.98	61.26%	22.12%	6.97	5.40
38	UNION	30,337	1.45	0.67	440.00	1.53	1.49	55.89%	16.39%	6.80	4.34
39	WILLIAMSBURG	36,815	0.74	0.48	448.63	1.16	0.91	65.33%	16.33%	3.60	2.29
40	YORK	131,497	5.68	1.04	371.05	1.43	0.80	58.90%	20.09%	13.24	11.44
	FY 95 MEDIAN	57,494	3.03	0.73	42,814.00	1.43	0.91	58.28%	16.95%	9.08	7.39
	FY 95 TOTAL	3,486,703	4.48	1.20	345.67	1.84	0.91	60.65%	20.48%	14.05	12.01
	(5) Stats. Horry Cty:	144,053	4.77	1.04	494.63	1.82	0.68	49.86%	29.12%	12.99	10.96
	FY94 MEDIAN	57,494	3.15	0.83	471.75	1.67	0.90	61.15%	18.15%	8.50	7.06
	FY94 TOTAL	3,486,703	4.47	1.15	359.32	1.82	0.88	61.85%	19.33%	13.26	11.30
	NCES.Public Libraries in the U.S: '93		6.50			2.70					

(1) All calculations are based on a 40 hour workweek beginning with F (2) Books only.
(3) All sources: excludes income for capital outlay. (4) County tax appropriation, municipal tax appropriation, and other revenue for operation.

	LIBRARY	1990 POPULATION	REG. BORR.	%POP. REG.	CIRC. PER BORROWER	CIRC. PER FTE STAFF(2)	HQ LIB. CIRC. PER HR.(3)	BR./STA. CIRC. PER HR.(3)	BKM. CIRC. PER HR.(3)	TURNOVER RATE(1)	IN-LIB. USE PER CAP.	REF. TRANS. PER CAP.	LIBRARY VISITS PER CAP.
1	ABBE	176,510	69,764	39.52%	7.68	12,937	72.72	20.25	50.97	2.33	0.90	0.34	1.49
2	A-G	83,429	33,349	39.97%	7.19	10,510	57.29	7.38	17.09	1.94	0.86	0.51	2.46
3	AHJ	45,400	3,775	8.31%	19.41	8,140	5.60	9.52	7.92	1.15	0.28	0.26	1.12
4	ANDERSON	145,196	37,033	25.51%	13.34	12,716	76.49	11.95	34.87	1.68	0.38	0.27	2.35
5	BEAUFORT	86,425	21,036	24.34%	13.27	8,989	48.31	29.44	NA	2.26	NR	0.31	NR
6	BERKELEY	128,776	43,313	33.63%	6.88	12,121	37.13	25.83	NA	3.32	0.64	0.12	1.89
7	CALHOUN	12,753	3,048	23.90%	10.30	7,698	14.97	0.30	18.75	0.99	0.25	0.41	1.86
8	CHAPIN	25,800	NR	NR	NR	18,813	73.91	NA	NA	NR	NR	0.69	NR
9	CHARLESTON	295,039	233,780	79.24%	8.44	12,508	75.05	59.85	10.66	2.49	2.40	4.37	5.23
10	CHEROKEE	44,506	26,418	59.36%	6.91	17,661	60.53	14.01	12.01	1.90	2.07	0.22	2.07
11	CHESTER	32,170	12,528	38.94%	8.30	8,895	21.27	12.20	33.68	1.80	1.63	0.40	1.85
12	CHESTERFIELD	38,577	12,947	33.56%	6.77	11,542	11.88	8.51	14.07	1.39	1.40	0.53	1.35
13	CLARENDON	28,450	3,528	12.40%	14.37	8,757	19.30	NA	4.04	1.54	0.06	0.08	1.72
14	COLLETON	34,377	10,374	30.18%	10.64	11,017	30.01	7.57	30.12	1.33	0.40	0.21	2.10
15	DARLINGTON	61,851	9,832	15.90%	18.91	13,075	26.38	25.48	NA	2.09	1.13	0.37	1.85
16	DILLON	29,114	9,516	32.69%	8.14	11,177	9.12	10.61	25.37	1.01	2.66	0.13	2.28
17	DORCHESTER	83,060	19,441	23.41%	12.07	12,851	14.78	67.35	40.98	2.64	0.53	0.34	1.61
18	FAIRFIELD	22,295	8,365	37.52%	12.71	19,693	29.11	17.49	35.07	1.28	2.28	0.15	1.90
19	FLORENCE	114,344	49,038	42.89%	6.20	12,215	73.13	9.11	5.04	1.81	NR	0.77	NR
20	GEORGETOWN	46,302	22,523	48.64%	8.76	11,820	33.06	20.51	10.66	NR	NR	0.35	3.48
21	GREENVILLE	320,167	189,864	59.30%	9.37	12,028	203.03	38.92	28.27	1.91	2.00	2.42	3.29
22	HORRY	144,053	45,092	31.30%	10.65	16,011	36.96	25.39	37.52	2.32	3.33	0.18	NR
23	KERSHAW	43,599	26,740	61.33%	6.34	12,579	48.94	5.38	20.49	1.34	0.72	0.15	3.29
24	LANCASTER	54,516	16,000	29.35%	10.91	15,991	44.68	19.71	23.05	1.90	0.55	0.26	1.65
25	LAURENS	58,092	21,000	36.15%	6.40	10,255	24.29	18.13	20.27	1.22	0.27	0.19	NR
26	LEE	18,437	6,225	33.76%	7.99	14,206	2.56	NA	12.77	1.35	1.13	0.20	1.51
27	LEXINGTON	167,611	55,494	33.11%	15.85	14,385	35.72	40.55	45.25	2.82	1.07	0.81	2.68
28	MARION	33,899	13,646	40.25%	6.59	11,146	20.38	10.33	20.66	1.16	3.37	0.57	2.10
29	MARLBORO	29,361	6,492	22.11%	9.11	11,263	20.66	NA	24.85	1.39	0.26	0.25	2.72
30	MCCORMICK	8,868	3,591	40.49%	3.17	9,653	4.53	NA	23.90	0.61	0.36	0.17	1.42
31	NEWBERRY-SAL	49,529	34,266	69.18%	3.57	16,310	27.66	13.26	NA	1.27	0.51	NR	1.11
32	OCONEE	57,494	23,490	40.86%	13.93	15,737	38.19	30.28	52.29	2.16	0.64	0.75	3.04
33	ORANGEBURG	84,803	28,542	33.66%	9.55	15,259	77.55	10.12	54.37	2.92	0.24	0.33	2.03
34	PICKENS	93,894	24,349	25.93%	9.08	10,057	40.16	19.13	5.46	1.88	0.24	0.45	1.77
35	RICHLAND	285,720	178,550	62.49%	15.35	13,697	271.62	67.58	43.27	3.78	9.59	2.48	6.44
36	SPARTANBURG	226,800	117,628	51.86%	10.20	14,101	130.55	31.48	29.95	1.90	2.55	0.86	3.83
37	SUMTER	102,637	38,758	37.76%	7.90	14,827	65.61	14.00	27.13	2.24	0.38	0.37	1.58
38	UNION	30,337	8,619	28.41%	5.12	7,541	17.82	NA	NA	0.94	NR	0.16	NR
39	WILLIAMSBURG	36,815	9,923	26.95%	2.75	5,353	9.75	7.16	3.83	0.64	NR	0.03	0.46
40	YORK	131,497	65,790	50.03%	11.36	19,112	116.40	29.07	49.98	3.69	1.67	1.27	3.40
	FY 95 MEDIAN	57,494	22,523	33.76%	9.08	12,508	36.96	18.13	24.85	1.88	0.86	0.34	2.03
	FY 95 TOTAL	3,486,703	1,543,667	44.27%	9.98	13,106	56.60	32.74	23.72	2.26	2.13	1.13	3.06
	(4) Stats. Horry Cty.	144,053.00	45,092.00	31.30%	NR	16,763	53.92	25.39	37.52	NR	NR	0.30	NR
	MEDIAN FY94	57,494	21,510	33.20%	9.12	12,959	36.40	19.57	22.58	1.92	0.71	0.33	1.90
	TOTAL FY94	3,486,703	1,491,881	42.79%	10.44	13,622	58.07	33.60	23.76	2.37	1.96	1.20	2.95
	NCES Public Libraries in the U.S.: '93											1.10	4.00

(1) Total circ. of print materials divided by total number of books (vols.) (2) All FTE calculations are based on a 40 hour workweek beginning with FY93.
(3) Per hour calculations are based on 50 weeks of service (exception: libraries where the bookmobile was out of operation during the year)

	LIBRARY	REGISTRATION JUVENILE	CIRCULATION JUVENILE PRINT	CIRCULATION JUVENILE NON-PRINT	CIRCULATION JUVENILE TOTAL	JUV. CIRC. PER JUV. REG.BORR.	1995 SUMMER READING PROGRAM
1	ABBE	NR	212,043	9,380	221,423	NR	1,031
2	A-G	8,688	102,243	6,557	108,800	12.52	2,425
3	AHJ	1,586	29,120	0	29,120	18.36	330
4	ANDERSON	15,183	189,773	11,019	200,792	13.22	1,178
5	BEAUFORT	4,665	57,349	5,989	63,338	13.58	450
6	BERKELEY	11,943	126,087	3,173	129,260	10.82	1,619
7	CALHOUN	1,054	12,313	287	12,600	11.95	200
8	CHAPIN	26,311	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
9	CHARLESTON	45,899	669,319	0	669,319	14.58	5,688
10	CHEROKEE	NR	60,752	7,703	68,455	NR	359
11	CHESTER	NR	39,655	1,448	41,103	NR	477
12	CHESTERFIELD	5,140	30,053	0	30,053	5.85	563
13	CLARENDON	985	19,345	644	19,989	20.29	186
14	COLLETON	2,976	46,723	344	47,067	15.82	836
15	DARLINGTON	2,950	48,016	8,868	56,884	19.28	410
16	DILLON	4,598	29,507	1,272	30,779	6.69	201
17	DORCHESTER	8,072	105,844	0	105,844	13.11	922
18	FAIRFIELD	3,359	28,201	1,504	29,705	8.84	198
19	FLORENCE	15,648	112,141	2,288	114,429	7.31	1,860
20	GEORGETOWN	NR	NR	NR	42,477	NR	442
21	GREENVILLE	31,385	601,626	0	601,626	19.17	1,538
22	HORRY	15,115	146,034	0	146,034	9.66	1,252
23	KERSHAW	2,775	52,341	5,655	57,996	20.90	758
24	LANCASTER	4,000	48,848	0	48,848	12.21	241
25	LAURENS	NR	41,916	2,111	44,027	NR	334
26	LEE	1,828	20,971	2,591	23,562	12.89	152
27	LEXINGTON	12,130	341,072	60,486	401,558	33.10	5,791
28	MARION	6,655	45,233	1,540	46,773	7.03	150
29	MARLBORO	1,669	22,691	0	22,691	13.60	140
30	MCCORMICK	1,200	3,238	44	3,282	2.74	52
31	NEWBERRY-SAL	22,273	59,659	285	59,944	2.69	766
32	OCONEE	4,744	99,587	10,919	110,506	23.29	512
33	ORANGEBURG	11,630	96,526	2,404	98,930	8.51	300
34	PICKENS	6,656	67,411	0	67,411	10.13	645
35	RICHLAND	46,423	989,711	0	989,711	21.32	12,752
36	SPARTANBURG	NR	401,960	47,995	449,955	NR	2,976
37	SUMTER	10,034	103,760	2,231	105,991	10.56	1,048
38	UNION	3,097	14,543	58	14,601	4.71	428
39	WILLIAMSBURG	4,354	10,089	0	10,089	2.32	187
40	YORK	19,681	315,793	2,324	318,117	16.16	2,416
	FY 95 MEDIAN	6,655	59,659	1,504	59,944	12.52	512
	FY 95 TOTAL	364,706	5,401,493	199,119	5,643,089	15.47	51,813
	(1) Stats. Horry Cty: NR=NOT REPORTED	41,426	NR	NR	NR	NR	1,252
	MEDIAN FY94	6,000	56,896	1,587	62,442	11.44	681
	TOTAL FY94	291,237	4,850,053	149,494	4,999,547	15.46	46,274

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LIBRARY	PRESCHOOL NUMBER	PRESCHOOL ATTENDANCE	AGES 5 - 14 NUMBER	AGES 5 - 14 ATTENDANCE	AGES 15 - 18 NUMBER	AGES 15 - 18 ATTENDANCE	ADULT NUMBER	ADULT ATTENDANCE	TOTAL NUMBER	TOTAL ATTENDANCE	ATTENDANCE PER PROG.
1 ABBE	233	7,082	229	7,139	10	151	60	1,405	532	15,777	0.09
2 A-G	201	6,346	152	3,147	1	14	128	2,967	482	12,474	0.15
3 AHJ	87	2,012	57	3,358	0	0	115	1,055	259	6,425	0.14
4 ANDERSON	688	14,147	254	5,788	0	0	10	192	952	20,127	0.14
5 BEAUFORT	216	2,827	73	1,121	0	0	11	120	300	4,068	0.05
6 BERKELEY	29	1,328	53	1,430	0	0	9	280	91	3,038	0.02
7 CALHOUN	24	754	43	1,094	2	28	0	0	69	1,876	0.15
8 CHAPIN	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	NR
9 CHARLESTON	1,652	32,977	1,023	32,124	83	1,882	181	4,890	2,939	71,873	0.24
10 CHEROKEE	59	1,602	93	5,591	28	511	132	2,938	312	10,642	0.24
11 CHESTER	168	4,265	85	1,808	2	57	716	8,092	971	14,222	0.44
12 CHESTERFIELD	144	2,180	58	2,130	7	110	30	681	239	5,101	0.13
13 CLARENDON	23	678	30	899	45	430	14	233	112	2,240	0.08
14 COLLETON	63	1,863	149	2,336	3	65	23	206	238	4,470	0.13
15 DARLINGTON	89	1,298	110	1,827	0	0	1	6	200	3,131	0.05
16 DILLON	170	2,637	158	3,489	0	0	5	38	333	6,164	0.21
17 DORCHESTER	152	3,719	49	976	3	528	8	125	212	5,348	0.06
18 FAIRFIELD	116	1,657	45	1,174	4	65	59	751	224	3,647	0.16
19 FLORENCE	294	8,096	253	7,786	4	34	9	160	560	16,076	0.14
20 GEORGETOWN	735	9,709	359	8,066	0	0	33	1,023	1,127	18,798	0.41
21 GREENVILLE	125	2,401	1,288	34,038	7	276	335	8,017	1,755	44,732	0.14
22 HORRY	269	5,552	76	22,451	6	680	31	578	382	29,261	0.20
23 KERSHAW	118	1,774	116	2,240	0	0	19	224	253	4,238	0.10
24 LANCASTER	140	893	23	1,845	0	0	20	380	183	3,118	0.06
25 LAURENS	81	1,622	155	2,248	5	104	23	342	264	4,316	0.07
26 LEE	106	2,115	101	2,223	8	32	4	84	219	4,454	0.24
27 LEXINGTON	437	7,243	176	11,720	13	138	368	11,982	994	31,083	0.19
28 MARION	181	3,030	61	1,998	0	0	7	549	249	5,577	0.16
29 MARLBORO	120	2,040	46	1,378	2	40	8	221	176	3,679	0.13
30 MCCORMICK	44	923	18	294	2	16	3	30	67	1,263	0.14
31 NEWBERRY-SAL	263	4,404	118	1,840	0	0	25	379	406	6,623	0.13
32 OCONEE	107	2,044	60	2,534	5	116	55	942	227	5,636	0.10
33 ORANGEBURG	233	3,968	63	1,512	3	37	8	287	307	5,804	0.07
34 PICKENS	186	2,590	108	7,984	7	82	18	236	319	10,892	0.12
35 RICHLAND	700	11,708	853	26,351	55	842	120	4,377	1,728	43,278	0.15
36 SPARTANBURG	1,626	25,327	842	26,963	54	2,248	102	3,131	2,624	57,669	0.25
37 SUMTER	147	2,017	59	2,620	0	0	34	754	240	5,391	0.05
38 UNION	29	772	27	1,063	0	0	66	853	122	2,688	0.09
39 WILLIAMSBURG	22	335	55	1,472	0	0	0	0	77	1,807	0.05
40 YORK	1,023	24,134	91	8,854	18	582	23	1,615	1,155	35,185	0.27
FY 95 MEDIAN	147	2,401	91	2,248	3	37	23	380	264	5,636	0.14
FY 95 TOTAL	11,100	210,069	7,609	252,911	377	9,068	2,813	60,143	21,899	532,191	0.15
HORRY COUNTY	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
MEDIAN FY94	143	2,695	109	3,614	6	108	32	628	334	8,261	0.13
TOTAL FY94	11,042	238,423	6,727	232,857	459	9,940	2,514	62,030	20,742	543,250	0.16

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY AND PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The South Carolina State Library, having secured an appropriation for State Aid to county and regional libraries, invites the _____ Library to participate and offers the following aid:

I. The services of a staff of trained librarians to confer with the local library board and librarian on matters of policy, procedure and practice.

II. A grant of _____ per capita based on the population of the county or counties as reported in the latest Federal decennial census.

PROVIDED:

I. That library income from local sources in 1996 - 1997 ($_____) is not less than the amount actually expended for library operations from local sources in 1994 - 1995 ($_____). That in no case shall the State's participation exceed 40% of the total library income.

II. That the _____ Library is administered by a legally appointed board which meets at least four times each year and that the Board agrees to the following:

A. To work toward the establishment of library systems adequate in size and support to provide a good level of service either through the consolidation of all public libraries in a county to form a strong county system or through the establishment of regional library systems in cooperation with neighboring counties.

B. To work for adequate tax support of the library.

C. To adopt a budget with balanced proportions between salaries, books and maintenance.

D. To employ as soon as possible in professional and pre-professional positions librarians meeting the certification requirements and the staffing standards approved by the State Library.

E. To systematically purchase materials from standard library lists.

F. To maintain or contract for service from a central library from which the system is administered which shall:

1. Be open to the public at least 66 hours a week (population over 100,000); 54 hours a week (population 50,000-100,000); 44 hours a week (population 25,000-50,000); 34 hours a week (population under 25,000).

2. Provide adequate space for reading, reference, and technical services.

3. Provide sufficient equipment and supplies.

4. Maintain a reference collection and a representative collection of books and periodicals.

5. Provide circulation and reference service.

G. To develop and maintain an acceptable plan (bookmobiles, branches, stations, etc.) for the distribution and use of books throughout the service area.

H. To supply the State Library with such statistics and information as it may from time to time request.

I. To have the financial records of the library audited annually by a certified public accountant and furnish the State Library with a copy of the audit report.

_____	_____
Chairperson	Director, South Carolina State Library
_____ County Library Board	
_____	_____
Date	Date

THIS AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED AND RETURNED TOGETHER WITH THE PROPOSED LIBRARY BUDGET FOR 1996-97 TO SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY, 1500 SENATE STREET, P.O. BOX 11469, COLUMBIA 29211.

(Over)

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Appendix II. C

South Carolina Institution Libraries
Library Statistics, 1994-95 Fiscal Year

	Income				Operating Expenses					
	Total	State	Federal LSCA	Other Funds	Total	Salaries	Books	Audio-Visual	Other	Equipment or Capital Outlay
ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS -										
S.C. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS *	780,051.00	718,152.00	10,000.00	51,899.00	780,051.00	679,515.00	62,500.00	7,357.00	27,993.00	2,686.00
YOUTH SERVICES INSTITUTIONS										
Birchwood High School	5,000.00		5,000.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Willow Lane High School	38,278.00	28,278.00	10,000.00	0.00	38,278.00	22,585.00	10,815.00			4,878.00
Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School	No report received									
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED										
Midlands Center	No report received									
Pee Dee Regional Center	32,307.00	32,307.00	0.00	0.00	32,307.00	28,578.00	537.00	2,468.00	724.00	0.00
Whitten Center	NR	NR	NR	NR	20,674.78	18,554.02	778.62	487.39	0.00	854.75
MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS										
Crafts-Farrow State Hospital	No report received									
Earle E. Morris Village	5,300.00	5,300.00			5,300.00		5,300.00			
G. Weber Bryan Psychiatric Hospital	No report received									
Patrick B. Harris Psychiatric Hospital	45,500.00	42,000.00	3,500.00	0.00	42,000.00	31,334.00	5,231.00	650.00	700.00	4,085.00
S.C. State Hospital-Horger Library	66,300.00	63,300.00	3,000.00	0.00	63,300.00	58,571.00	3,135.00	595.00	999.00	
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED										
S.C. School for the Deaf and Blind	218,375.00	134,837.00	9,500.00	74,038.00	208,875.00	192,606.00	16,269.00			
Beckman Vocational Rehabilitation Center	1,050.00	300.00	750.00	0.00	300.00		300.00			
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS										
John de la Howe School	55,170.00	50,134.00	5,000.00	36.00	55,170.00	37,617.00	5,200.00		4,290.00	8,063.00
Holmesview Center	No report received									
Palmetto Center	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Tucker Center	No report received									
TOTAL FY95	1,247,331.00	1,074,608.00	46,750.00	125,973.00	1,246,255.78	1,069,360.02	110,065.62	11,557.39	34,706.00	20,566.75
TOTAL FY94	1,331,034.22	1,282,090.22	48,944.00	0.00	1,329,526.22	1,158,002.72	111,769.85	17,318.00	27,857.94	14,577.71

NR: data item not reported

* Includes: Aiken Youth, Allendale, Broad River, Cross Anchor, Dutchman, Evans, Givens, Goodman, Kirkland, Leath, Lee, Lieber, McCormick, MacDougall, Manning, Northside, Perry, Turbeville State Park, Stevenson, Walden, Wateree, Women's

Appendix II. C (cont'd)

South Carolina Institution Libraries Library Statistics, 1994-95 Fiscal Year	Number of Residents	Staffing		Bookstock				Circulation		
		Total	Professional ALA-MLS	Total Volumes	Volumes Added	Periodicals	Newspapers	Total	Print	Non-Print
ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS -										
S.C. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS *	15,177	21.00	15.00	106,024	12,650	792	140	303,180	303,180	
YOUTH SERVICES INSTITUTIONS										
Birchwood High School	453	1.00	0.00	4,839	NR	69	3	4,200	NR	
Willow Lane High School	243	1.00	1.00	5,516	423	44	9	2,750	2,750	
Wil Lou Gray Opportunity School	No report received									
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED										
Midlands Center	No report received									
Pee Dee Regional Center	334	1.00	0.00	260	0	0	1	NR	NR	
Whitten Center	50	1.00	0.00	4,922	0	6	1	893	48	
MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS										
Crafts-Farrow State Hospital	No report received									
Earle E. Morris Village	NR	1.00	0.00	2,350	0	35	3	2,000	1,500	
G. Weber Bryan Psychiatric Hospital	No report received									
Patrick B. Harris Psychiatric Hospital	167	1.00	1.00	5,184	205	15	5	595	500	
S.C. State Hospital-Horger Library	274	2.00	1.00	9,393	200	25	106	476	326	
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED										
S.C. School for the Deaf and Blind	419	3.00	0.00	9,785	579	110	9	5,127	4,978	
Beckman Vocational Rehabilitation Center	38	1.00	0.00	3,900	1,000	28	1	4	0	
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS										
John de la Howe School	146	1.00	0.00	6,866	236	20	3	2,437	2,303	
Holmesview Center	No report received									
Palmetto Center	43	0.13	0.00	1,508	144	NR	NR	300	300	
Tucker Center	No report received									
TOTAL FY95	17,344	34.13	18.00	160,547	15,437	1,144	281	321,962	315,885	1
TOTAL FY94	20,041	37.00	20.00	151,340	16,367	1,072	309	NR	NR	

NR: Data item not reported

* Includes: Aiken Youth, Allendale, Broad River, Cross Anchor, Dutchman, Evans, Givens, Goodman, Kirkland, Leath, Lee, Lieber, McCormick, MacDougall, Manning, Northside, Perry, Turbeville State Park, Stevenson, Walden, Wateree, Women's

Appendix II. D

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1994-95 FISCAL YEAR

	OPERATING EXPENSES, 1994-95				PERSONNEL (Full-Time Equivalent)			
	GRAND TOTAL	SALARIES & WAGES	BOOKS & OTHER LIBRARY MATERIALS	BINDING	PROFESSIONAL	NON-PROFESSIONAL	NO. OF HOURS OF STUDENT ASSISTANCE	ENROLLMENT*** FULL/PART TIME
FOUR YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES								
Allen University	No Report Received							262
Anderson College	221,605.00	112,720.00	79,180.00	1,412.00	4.00	1.00	1,716.0	935
Benedict College	283,362.00	169,396.00	74,850.00	0.00	3.00	5.00	95.0	1,501
Bob Jones University	516,764.00	232,689.00	171,386.00	4,827.00	2.50	11.25	18,815.0	3,939
Charleston Southern University	559,790.00	275,440.00	167,409.00	0.00	5.75	7.30	10,876.0	2,404
Citadel	848,854.00	502,641.00	260,445.00	500.00	6.00	11.00	2,556.0	4,441
Claflin College	No Report Received							1,023
Clemson University	5,801,660.00	2,398,316.00	2,234,656.00	65,779.00	32.00	70.00	46,412.0	16,290
Coastal Carolina University	859,231.00	448,459.00	236,681.00	0.00	8.00	8.50	9,862.0	4,542
Coker College	No Report Received							824
College of Charleston	2,175,894.00	756,012.00	1,019,623.00	32,517.00	14.00	21.00	1,798.0	9,869
Columbia College	387,674.00	251,816.00	106,958.00	780.00	7.00	3.00	8,200.0	1,223
Columbia International University	396,076.00	179,281.00	101,165.00	24,903.00	2.00	7.00	7,612.0	959
Converse College	503,130.00	249,232.00	176,368.00	2,575.00	5.50	4.00	8,600.0	1,180
Erskine College	278,067.00	128,543.00	100,000.00	300.00	2.00	4.00	3,568.0	881
Francis Marion College	1,413,187.00	631,635.00	501,998.00	17,648.00	10.00	14.00	8,474.0	3,898
Furman University	1,502,230.00	605,244.00	786,387.00	25,911.00	8.00	12.00	16,929.0	2,663
Lander University	615,854.00	322,215.00	150,105.00	3,000.00	5.00	5.00	7,544.5	2,779
Limestone College	99,000.00	56,000.00	39,000.00	0.00	1.00	2.82	300.0	1,195
Lutheran Theol. Southern Seminary	No Report Received							
Medical University of S.C.	2,982,718.00	1,328,510.00	985,151.00	15,308.00	17.00	23.30	11,938.0	2,256
Morris College	499,517.00	353,191.00	1,071,112.00	0.00	4.00	10.00	20,613.0	889
Newberry College	213,516.00	116,219.00	77,934.00	71.00	3.00	3.00	2,700.0	641
Presbyterian College	569,675.00	304,165.00	219,211.00	4,534.00	2.75	8.00	2,803.0	1,117
South Carolina State University	1,144,599.00	534,036.00	363,712.00	1,546.00	8.00	10.00	4,260.0	4,693
Southern Methodist College	No Report Received							83
Southern Wesleyan College	261,872.00	133,956.00	65,000.00	5,000.00	2.37	2.50	4,976.3	1,371
University of South Carolina	10,074,512.00	4,273,033.00	3,049,902.00	142,158.00	58.00	94.00	88,529.0	26,754
USC-Aiken	827,367.00	399,501.00	220,141.00	10,191.00	6.00	7.90	8,505.0	3,245
USC-Coleman Karesh Law	1,342,561.13	531,467.00	649,991.50	15,867.63	9.80	6.00	6.3	
USC-School of Medicine	1,157,787.00	673,643.00	311,448.00	11,738.00	5.00	14.50	6,000.0	
USC-Spartanburg	953,862.00	417,559.00	392,171.00	6,044.00	6.25	8.90	3,166.0	3,443
Voorhees	No Report Received							716
Winthrop College	1,707,949.00	923,789.00	422,790.00	13,923.00	14.00	18.50	15,088.0	5,164
Wofford College	702,970.00	335,450.00	214,061.00	26,117.00	7.00	3.50	5,431.0	1,092
Subtotal - FOUR YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	38,901,283.13	17,644,158.00	14,248,835.50	432,649.63	258.92	396.97	327,373.1	112,272

Appendix II. D (cont'd)

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1994-95 FISCAL YEAR

	OPERATING EXPENSES, 1994-95				PERSONNEL (Full-Time Equivalent)			
	GRAND TOTAL	SALARIES & WAGES	BOOKS & OTHER LIBRARY MATERIALS	BINDING	PROFESSIONAL	NON-PROFESSIONAL	NO. OF HOURS OF STUDENT ASSISTANCE	ENROLLMENT*** FULL/PART TIME
JUNIOR COLLEGES								
Clinton Junior College	10,784.00	9,000.00	1,584.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	720.0	
North Greenville College	233,962.00	91,500.00	108,000.00	2,500.00	2.00	3.00	2,240.0	706
Spartanburg Methodist College	No Report Received							878
USC-Beaufort	215,500.00	105,614.00	57,421.00	934.00	3.00	0.66	4,490.0	1,091
USC-Lancaster	237,877.00	128,247.00	37,180.00	1,212.00	2.50	1.00	0.5	1,242
USC-Salkehatchie	207,917.00	107,925.00	50,500.00	0.00	3.00	1.50	4,326.0	834
USC-Sumter	300,662.76	176,122.08	50,220.30	331.70	2.00	2.80	3,888.0	1,566
USC-Union	77,022.00	44,010.00	12,129.00	615.00	1.00	1.00	501.0	391
Subtotal - JUNIOR COLLEGES	1283724.76	662418.08	317034.3	5592.7	14.5	9.96	16165.5	6708
TECHNICAL COLLEGES								
Aiken	295,004.16	73,707.56	47,487.99	0.00	2.40	2.00	3,977.0	2,283
Central Carolina	146,000.00	69,227.00	50,428.00	2,700.00	1.75	1.50	1,363.0	2,173
Chesterfield-Marlboro	98,776.00	57,998.00	17,357.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1,607.0	1,028
Denmark	144,337.27	76,727.27	34,610.00	0.00	2.00	1.50	585.5	840
Florence-Darlington	187,969.00	84,143.00	72,187.00	0.00	1.50	2.00	2,037.0	3,025
Greenville	504,192.00	265,148.00	126,461.00	NA	4.60	6.50	3,075.0	8,577
Horry-Georgetown	311,992.00	186,366.00	76,427.00	NA	3.80	4.30	5,050.0	2,849
Midlands Airport	554,536.00	370,217.00	127,703.00	0.00	8.66	6.73	600.0	9,356
Midlands-Beltline*								
Orangeburg-Calhoun	360,347.00	218,172.00	69,914.00	0.00	4.00	4.80	2,673.0	1,764
Piedmont	160,919.84	118,390.30	33,502.87	0.00	2.00	2.60	445.0	3,313
Spartanburg	243,439.00	138,769.00	65,000.00	0.00	3.00	3.50	2,732.3	2,469
Technical College of the Lowcountry	180,876.77	116,880.79	57,157.85	0.00	2.00	22.00	1,838.5	1,538
Tri-County	185,923.00	86,317.00	60,000.00	9,878.00	1.50	2.00	863.3	3,162
Trident-Berkeley**	31,640.00	28,218.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	2,640.0	
Trident Main	784,625.00	535,885.00	172,038.00	0.00	7.00	8.00	5,280.0	9,623
Trident-Palmer	33,358.00	29,116.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.50	2,640.0	
Williamsburg	118,925.75	68,608.11	13,824.54	0.00	1.00	2.00	605.0	536
York	290,130.00	122,854.00	94,275.00	45.00	2.00	3.55	1,900.0	3,480
Subtotal - TECHNICAL COLLEGES	4,632,990.79	2,646,744.03	1,118,373.25	12,623.00	49.21	76.98	39,911.55	56,016
TOTAL FY95	44,817,998.68	20,953,320.11	15,684,243.05	450,865.33	322.6	483.9	383,450.1	174,996
TOTAL FY94	43,742,301.81	20,529,617.61	14,244,543.82	434,585.35	317.7	476.2	402,123.4	177,459

* - Total enrollment for Airport and Beltline campuses of Midlands.
** - Total enrollment for Main, Berkeley, and Palmer campuses of Trident.
*** - Enrollment figures taken from the 1994 S.C. Higher Education Statistical Abstract (Fall 1994)

Appendix II. D (cont'd)

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITIES
LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1994-95 FISCAL YEAR

	LIBRARY COLLECTIONS						TRANSACTIONS		
	TOTAL VOLUMES	VOLUMES ADDED	VOLUMES WITHDRAWN	GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS	MICROFORMS	AUDIO-VISUAL TITLES	CIRCULATION	INTERLIBRARY LOANS VOLUMES LENT	INTERLIBRARY LOANS VOLUMES BORROWED
FOUR YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES									
Allen University	No report rec'd								
Anderson College	49,307	1,816	996	0	42,980	2,869	20,730	2	200
Benedict College	109,843	2,088	128	16,413	30,773	5,153	6,110	2	4
Bob Jones University	229,780	4,862	609	NA	316,586	12,069	95,335	1,303	434
Charleston Southern University	123,701	1,486	159	116,311	129,008	2,474	20,000	626	679
Citadel	315,615	1,702	490	14,724	1,018,232	852	36,432	6,101	2,455
Claflin College	No report rec'd								
Clemson University	860,260	36,177	1,829	599,083	1,075,981	106,990	275,773	10,326	11,074
Coastal Carolina University	215,475	13,879	562	0	0	0	76,153	2,185	3,698
Coker College	No report rec'd								
College of Charleston	503,870	19,101	429	NA	646,955	2,179	123,544	4,173	4,895
Columbia College	164,981	2,474	453	0	11,715	17,722	17,990	541	232
Columbia International University	87,076	4,576	605	0	54,757	5,139	51,293	885	693
Converse College	130,386	3,757	5,155	0	45,450	28,028	22,713	65	1,528
Erskine College	163,721	NR	NR	18,696	0	703	13,347	1	451
Francis Marion College	288,316	6,595	678	44,112	366,286	NA	48,072	2,751	658
Furman University	362,311	7,838	1,812	81,426	622,902	2,834	151,891	1,857	1,620
Lander University	198,186	6,223	255	3,919	111,282	1,963	39,861	656	903
Limestone College	60,721	1,300	572	0	1,941	1,716	4,121	78	0
Lutheran Theol. Southern Seminary	No report rec'd								
Medical University of S.C.	227,473	5,798	967	NA	20,403	3,288	218,410	11,507	3,514
Morris College	94,587	2,762	269	NA	167,797	2,604	5,159	104	83
Newberry College	89,431	1,423	91	0	6,601	336	11,307	252	453
Presbyterian College	146,134	3,774	634	NA	4,760	5,575	16,836	590	380
South Carolina State University	277,593	2,537	0	92,080	715,381	386	34,262	848	1,861
Southern Methodist College	No report rec'd								
Southern Wesleyan College	67,823	2,866	505	0	128	237	12,822	52	346
University of South Carolina	2,378,670	59,386	3,669	755,354	3,466,731	31,864	846,096	12,344	17,929
USC-Aiken	130,314	3,366	868	41,812	56,492	626	53,783	1,684	2,846
USC-Coleman Karesh Law	239,727	5,839	718	0	132,242	342	NA	216	208
USC-School of Medicine	84,129	2,628	179	0	4,577	958	21,171	2,593	1,574
USC-Spartanburg	124,077	5,920	2,329	0	57,901	3,407	40,054	2,775	2,194
Voorhees	No report rec'd								
Winthrop College	369,149	6,765	1,222	180,008	1,099,337	2,182	138,628	1,815	1,904
Wofford College	141,669	4,979	609	0	48,099	296	20,245	475	695
Subtotal - FOUR YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	8,234,325	221,917	26,792	1,963,938	10,255,297	242,792	2,422,138	66,833	63,511

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Appendix II. D (cont'd)

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITIES
LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1994-95 FISCAL YEAR

	LIBRARY COLLECTIONS						TRANSACTIONS		
	TOTAL VOLUMES	VOLUMES ADDED	VOLUMES WITHDRAWN	GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS	MICROFORMS	AUDIO-VISUAL TITLES	CIRCULATION	INTERLIBRARY LOANS VOLUMES LENT	INTERLIBRARY LOANS VOLUMES BORROWED
JUNIOR COLLEGES									
Clinton Junior College	1,103	1,023	80	0	0	0	534	0	1,078
North Greenville College	44,330	2,970	48	0	1,291	5,227	4,764	8	47
Spartanburg Methodist College	No report rec'd								
USC-Beaufort	48,676	1,066	27	12,943	8,730	1,142	17,272	1,371	2,177
USC-Lancaster	60,175	698	238	9,512	4,486	2,872	22,647	701	765
USC-Salkehatchie	43,020	1,224	26	NA	9,480	3,618	8,503	656	1,071
USC-Sumter	48,260	1,774	0	0	2,946	1,851	56,842	1,237	753
USC-Union	33,358	667	112	NA	1,769	6,077	6,462	159	342
Subtotal - JUNION COLLEGES	278,922	9,422	531	22,455	28,702	20,787	117,024	4,132	6,233
TECHNICAL COLLEGES									
Aiken	30,880	1,381	2,619	0	13,417	2,361	10,076	308	216
Central Carolina	20,852	1,203	2,264	0	19,462	522	22,783	53	144
Chesterfield-Marlboro	NR	284	19	0	0	587	3,911	0	7
Denmark	15,779	1,105	1,758	0	44,050	1,368	2,564	0	9
Florence-Darlington	33,956	834	702	0	20,074	261	21,790	361	121
Greenville	51,184	2,501	280	NA	20,335	2,087	18,138	616	591
Horry-Georgetown	46,130	1,384	1,288	NA	12,550	1,175	19,214	135	76
Midlands Airport		2,000	249	0	5,000	157	42,993	6	155
Midlands-Beltline*									
Orangeburg-Calhoun	29,514	1,203	1,430	0	33,219	4,280	25,791	49	88
Piedmont	29,399	581	845	0	4,108	2,570	8,961	25	101
Spartanburg	29,165	1,993	1,383	0	3,660	1,645	18,227	139	1,023
Technical College of the Lowcountry	18,508	1,248	296	0	10,279	1,779	11,592	6	208
Tri-County	35,286	631	632	0	54,408	4,198	8,949	209	305
Trident-Berkeley**	4,659	311	802	0	29,020	0	4,620	0	0
Trident Main	41,191	1,624	261	0	72,716	15,560	40,235	297	527
Trident-Palmer	24,238	379	15	0	50,283	0	14,439	0	0
Williamsburg	24,115	404	500	0	22,134	1,277	4,387	1	88
York	19,574	1,595	917	0	43,452	1,336	5,326	7	128
Subtotal - TECHNICAL COLLEGES	454,430	20,661	16,260	0	458,167	41,163	283,996	2,212	3,787
TOTAL FY95	8,967,677	252,000	43,583	1,986,393	10,742,166	304,742	2,823,158	73,177	73,531
TOTAL FY94	8,841,604	384,277	44,263	2,219,971	10,399,083	300,182	2,600,125	94,703	78,118

* - Total enrollment for Airport and Beltline campuses of Midlands.
** - Total enrollment for Main, Berkeley, and Palmer campuses of Trident.
*** - Figures used for Newberry College are figures reported 88-89.

South Carolina Library Network

FACT SHEET
May 1996

PARTICIPANTS

Public Libraries	54
Academic Libraries	37
Technical College Libraries	16
Institutional Libraries	4
Special Libraries	38
School Libraries	23
Total	172
State Agencies	

USAGE

Items supplied in response to on-line and electronic mail requests:

1994-95	43,819 Books
	44,497 Photocopies

SERVICES

- on-line access to LION (Library Information On-line), the S.C. State Library's automated database providing full author, title, subject searching and requesting of:

  more than 260,000 books
  more than 55,000 South Carolina State Documents

- on-line access to FEDCAT (Federal Document Catalog) for verification of:

  more than 248,000 publications issued by the GPO since 1976

- on-line access to the State Library's Interlibrary Loan Service through electronic mail for requesting:

  Books
  Periodical articles
  ERIC documents
  Photocopy
  Federal documents
  Location information

- on-line access to the South Carolina On-line Library Directory for information on more than 400 libraries of all types.

- on-line access to statewide Electronic Bulletin Board Services (EBBS) containing information on:

  The South Carolina library community
  Library legislative updates
  Library positions available

For Information Contact:
Lea Walsh
Director of Network Services
Soutn Carolina State Library
Post Office Box 11469
Columbia, S.C. 29211
(803) 734-8666

SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE
LIBRARY

IV. CRITERIA, PRIORITIES, AND PROCEDURES

A Title I. Library Service

1. Adequacy of State Library Services

Adequacy of services at the state level will be measured by:

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies. Subcommittee for Library Functions at the State Level. Standards for library functions at state level. Third edition. Chicago, American Library Association, 1985.

These criteria will be supplemented by pertinent sections of:

South Carolina Library Association. Public Library Section. Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries (The Section), 1986 revision, as amended.

2. Adequacy of Public Library Services

Prior to 1980 public libraries were measured against national standards published by the Public Library Association. In that year the Public Library Association published A Planning Process for Public Libraries, a document which encourages communities to set their own standards based on local conditions and needs. The plan devised to address these needs is to be monitored closely and revised so that the plan will change as the community changes. In 1982 the Public Library Association published Output Measures for Public Libraries: A Manual of Standardized Procedures which is to be used by public libraries to measure items appropriate to it.

The Public Library Development Project was developed by ALA's Public Library Association, New Standards Task Force. This project developed a new document to replace the 1980 A Planning Process for Public Libraries and also revised Output Measures for Public Libraries. The State Library will use these two documents to assist public libraries in their planning:

McClure, Charles R. et al. Planning and Role Setting for Public Libraries: A Manual of Options and Procedures. Chicago. Public Library Association. American Library Association, 1987.

Van House, Nancy A. et al. Output Measures for Public Libraries: A Manual of Standardized Procedures, 2nd edition. Chicago. Public Library Association. American Library Association, 1987.

The State Library will also use:

South Carolina Library Association. Public Library Section. Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries, 1986 revision.

Public Libraries in the United States: 1993. U.S. Department of Education OERI

Public Library Data Service Statistical Report. Public Library Associates, 1995.

3. Adequacy of Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies. Revised Standards and Guidelines for the Library of Congress Network of Libraries for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Chicago, American Library Association, 1995.

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies. Standards for Library Service to the Deaf Subcommittee. Techniques for Library Service to the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. Chicago, American Library Association, 1981.

P.L. 93-112. Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Section 504.

P.L. 94-142. Education for Handicapped Children Act of 1975.

Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Requirements. U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, 1991.

4. Adequacy of State Institutional Library Services

Eligible for services are:

(a) Residents or patients of any institution or hospital operated or substantially supported by the state, including adult and juvenile correctional facilities, orphanages, and resident hospitals for persons with physical or mental disabilities or mental disorders.

(b) Resident students of any special school or training facility operated or substantially supported by the state, including vocational rehabilitation centers and schools for persons with physical, mental or learning disabilities.

Criteria for determining adequacy of services to specific groups will be state or national standards as follows:

American Correctional Association - American Library Association. HRLSD Committee on Institutional Libraries. Library Standards for Juvenile Correctional Institutions. American Correctional Association, 1975. (Currently under revision)

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies, American Library Association. American Correctional Association. Library Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions. Chicago, American Library Association, 1982.

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies, American Library Association. Standards for Libraries at Institutions for the Mentally Retarded Subcommittee. Standards for Libraries in Institutions for the Mentally Retarded. Chicago, American Library Association, 1981.

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies. Standards and Guidelines for Client Libraries in Residential Health Facilities. Chicago, American Library Association, 1987.

South Carolina State Department of Education. Defined Minimum Programs for South Carolina School Districts. (The Department), 1986.

South Carolina Department of Education. Defined Minimum Program for Deaf and Blind Schools. (The Department), 1983.

South Carolina Department of Education. Defined Minimum Program for John de la Howe School. (The Department), 1983.

South Carolina Department of Education. Defined Minimum Program for the Palmetto Unified School District No. 1 within S.C. Department of Corrections. (The Department), 1981.

South Carolina Department of Youth Services. Defined Minimum Program for the Department of Youth Services, 1982.

5. Adequacy of Major Urban Resource Libraries

Criteria for determining adequacy of public library services for persons and libraries using services from major resource libraries:

a. Adequacy of Public Library Services - basic criteria (see Adequacy of Public Library Services)

b. Needs for Library Services of Individual Users and Libraries in the Regional Area

1. Access to Resources

(a) Access to a strong reference collection
(b) Access to business reference services
(c) Access to extensive periodical collections, including retrospective files

2. Access to Services

(a) Access to library service during evening and weekend hours when local public libraries and the State Library are closed.
(b) Access to the services of professionally trained staff, especially during evening and weekend.
(c) Access to telephone reference service.

6. Criteria to Assure Priority for Low-Income Families

a. Determination of Urban and Rural Areas with High Concentrations of Low-Income Families.

"Disadvantaged persons" means persons who have educational, socioeconomic, cultural, or other disadvantages that prevent them from receiving the benefits of library services designed for persons without such disadvantages and who for that reason require specially designed library services. The term includes persons whose needs for such special services result from poverty, neglect, delinquency, or cultural or linguistic isolation from the community at large, but does not include physically or other handicapped persons unless such persons also suffer from the disadvantages described in this paragraph.

Characteristics of disadvantaged persons may include the following:

- Persons with poor educational background.
- Persons who are receiving less than poverty level incomes.
- Persons from areas characterized by excessive unemployment.
- Persons from areas characterized by excessive low income rates.
- Members of ethnic minority groups which have been discriminated against.
- Persons who have been isolated from cultural, educational and/or employment opportunities.

- Persons who, due to a combination of environmental, cultural, and historical factors, lack motivation for taking advantage of available library services.

- Persons who are dependent upon social services to meet their basic needs.

Counties having high concentrations of persons with poverty level incomes, as determined by the Division of Research and Statistical Services of the S.C. State Budget and Control Board, shall be considered as qualifying under this program. Priorities for grants shall be:

(1) Projects to serve the urban and rural disadvantaged in counties with over 25% disadvantaged persons (income below poverty level).

(2) Projects to serve the urban and rural disadvantaged in counties with over 15% disadvantaged persons (income below poverty level).

(3) Projects to serve the urban and rural disadvantaged in counties with over 20,000 disadvantaged but under 25% (income below poverty level).

(4) Projects which will result in the general improvement of a library system to bring it up to a minimum level of service prerequisite to special programs for the disadvantaged.

7. Criteria to Assure Priority for Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

a. Determination of Areas with High Concentrations of Persons with Limited English-Speaking Ability.

Persons with limited English-speaking ability include individuals who were not born in the United States or whose native language is a language other than English, and individuals who come from environments where a language other than English is dominant as further defined by the U.S. Secretary of Education, and who by reasons thereof have difficulty speaking and understanding instructions in the English language.

b. These persons are scattered throughout the 46 counties of South Carolina. Because each county has such small numbers, it is not feasible for libraries to attempt to develop a collection of foreign language materials to meet the diverse needs of its limited English-speaking population.

Because there are few people with limited English speaking ability in South Carolina the State Library has chosen not to treat service to them as a state priority. A central collection of materials is maintained by the Charleston County Library and is available on interlibrary loan. Although there is no separate LSCA project devoted to this purpose, libraries can apply for funding to address this priority under the Information Resources Project or one of the Service to Special Populations Project (Services to Children and Young Adults, Services to the Elderly, Services to the Disadvantaged, Service to the Illiterate or Service to the Institutionalized).

8. Determination of Eligibility for Agency Participation

The following agencies will be eligible for participation in Title I programs:

a. Legally established county and regional library systems which qualify for participation in the State Aid program, meet the maintenance of effort requirement for local support, are in compliance with all previous LSCA requirements, and meet the criteria of need, target population, or service specified in individual project regulations.

b. Libraries of eligible state supported institutions which meet the prerequisites of personnel, space, and financial support, which meet the maintenance of effort requirement for total budget and materials budget, which are in compliance with reporting regulations, and which submit approvable applications on schedule based on an analysis of library needs and a description of proposed plans. Size of institutional population and average length of residence will be considered in determining priorities and establishing the amount of grants.

c. Agencies carrying out library projects beneficial to South Carolina libraries, such as South Carolina Library Association, Friends of South Carolina Libraries, Association of Public Library Administrators and the University of South Carolina College of Library and Information Science.

d. Other nonprofit organizations which support/complement the goals of libraries.

9. Procedures for Application and Approval of Projects

a. The State Library will announce proposed projects each Spring. The State Library will assist eligible libraries in developing projects that can be approved at the beginning of the fiscal year. Formal notice of projects and approvals will be sent to all eligible libraries immediately following Department of Education acceptance of the Annual Program and Notification of Grant Award.

b. Applications must be submitted on forms provided by the State Library. Applications and supporting documents must be submitted by the announced deadline in order to be considered. Exceptions will be made only by prior approval and on the basis of strong extenuating circumstances.

c. Application will be reviewed by the State Library staff to establish eligibility and compliance with regulations. Decisions will be made by the Project Officer for each project in conjunction with the Director.

d. The criteria for selection of projects will be:

1. Proven need with a strong indication of inadequacy of present service.

2. Importance of the project to the area, to the state, and its relation to the State Long-Range Plan.

3. Significance of the project to statewide library development.

4. A clear statement of objectives of the project.

5. Careful planning of the project.

6. A clear plan of action.

7. A sound budget.

8. The number of persons served and potential benefit to target groups.

9. Amount of LSCA funding previously received by applicant in comparison with other library systems.

10. Previous success of the applicant in carrying out other federal projects.

11. The value of the project as a demonstration to be reproduced by other libraries.

12. The relationship of the project to other library development projects and other State and Federal programs.

13. Evidence of local financial commitment to the project and the ability of the local library or libraries to maintain the project after federal funds have been exhausted.

14. The innovative character of the project.

15. Plans for evaluation of the project and for disseminating information about the project and the results of the evaluation.

e. Announcements of grant awards will be made promptly following review of applications.

10. Evaluation

Evaluation of programs and projects will be continuous, providing the basis for annual revisions. At the state level, a member of the State Library staff will be assigned responsibility for monitoring activities associated with each goal and for supervising local projects related to it. Department heads will have primary responsibility for evaluation of internal programs and consultants for grant projects. Evaluation of projects will be carried on by means of:

a. Preliminary discussion concerning proposed projects with local library boards or institutional administrators, with library directors and supervisory personnel, and with any other agencies or community representatives concerned with the project to determine project objectives.

b. On-site visits to the project before programs are initiated during the program operation, or prior to acting upon requests for revision of projects or renewal of grants, if appropriate.

c. Analysis of written proposals, reports, budgets, audits, or other documents submitted in connection with the project to insure that the project continues to meet the original criteria for selection.

d. Comparative analysis of related projects to measure effectiveness in terms of time, cost and performance.

e. During FY 93 four State Library staff members participated in USDE's Evaluation of Library Programs Institute and in FY 94 3 State Library staff members and 4 public library directors participated in a regional Training the Trainor workshop using the Tell It! model of evaluation. Training has proven helpful in evaluating the grant program and specific projects, as well as in developing new techniques to evaluate library programs in the state.

Local libraries will be required to supervise, evaluate, and report on projects in such a way as to:

a. Identify the degree of effectiveness with which project goals and objectives have been and are being met.

b. Assess staff effectiveness in working with the community that is served by the project.

c. Identify the effectiveness of the dissemination of information concerning the project.

d. Determine program factors which should be retained, revised, augmented, or eliminated.

e. Identify and assess the impact of the project on the library's total program of service and on the community as a whole.

f. Examine the effects of the library's communication and coordination with other community agencies.

State Library staff members will assist with monitoring and evaluation of projects and will report on project activities to the LSCA Coordinator, the appropriate department head and the Director by means of written field trip reports, monthly reports, and by conferences as needed. Reporting, evaluation and revision activities are coordinated by the LSCA Coordinator.

B. Title II. Construction

Grant funds allocated under LSCA Title II shall be used for the purpose of paying the Federal share of the cost of construction projects which meet LSCA and other criteria as identified in the Long-Range Plan and Annual Program. Such grants shall be used solely for the "construction of new buildings and acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings, and for technology enhancement including the purchase, lease, and installation of equipment of any such buildings, or any combination of such activities (including architects' fees and the cost of acquisition of land). Such term includes remodeling to meet standards under the Act of August 12, 1968, commonly known as the 'Architectural Barriers Act of 1968', remodeling designed to conserve energy, renovation or remodeling to accommodate new technologies, remodeling to improve working conditions, remodeling to meet the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Requirements, and the purchase of existing historic buildings for conversion to public libraries." (P.L. 101-254, Sec. 3 (2)) The project shall follow policies and procedures in the construction of public libraries that will promote the preservation of library resources to be utilized in the facilities.

1. Criteria for determining adequacy of public library buildings:

New or renovated public library buildings qualifying for construction grants must meet the following space and access requirements:

Dahlgren, Anders. "Planning The Small Public Library Building." Library Administration and Management Association. Chicago. American Library Associatin, 1985.

South Carolina Board for Barrier Free Design. Rules and Regulations. American National Standards Institute (ANSI). American standard specifications for making buildings and facilities accessible to, and usable by, the physically handicapped (1980) are currently adopted.

Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Requirements. U.S. Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, 1991.

2. Criteria for participation in LSCA grant funding:

To participate in funds under Title II, the public library must be legally established and meet State Aid requirements.

Construction projects will be approved only for those libraries which are without adequate library facilities necessary to develop library services. This fact will be substantiated by an on-site survey of existing facilities and a review of the service provided by the system made by a staff member of the State Library. Existing facilities will be measured against recommended standards for public library housing as exemplified in The Wheeler formular in Dahlgren - Planning the Small Library Building and in Wheeler and Goldhor, Practical Administration of Public Libraries.

3. Compliance with State and Federal legislation:

Any library construction project approved for an LSCA grant must follow the procedures and meet the requirements of the Library Services and Construction Act and regulations, EDGAR regulations, and any other current or subsequently enacted legislation or regulations affecting LSCA construction projects.

4. Applications and procedures:

Any library construction project approved for an LSCA grant must file a formal application for Federal funds with the State Library with all supporting documentation and assurances as specified in the Applicant's Guide and project memoranda.

5. Priorities for grant awards:

The general priorities for all LSCA Title II projects are:

a. Construction of a new county or regional headquarters building or the enlarging of existing county or regional headquarters buildings, or the conversion of an existing building into a public library facility.

b. Construction or enlargement of branch library buildings serving a population area of 20,000 or more in county or regional systems, or the conversion of an existing building into a branch library facility. (The plan of construction and the location of the branch must be based upon a carefully developed plan for the location and development of branches to serve the entire area of the system.)

c. Construction or enlargement of branch library buildings serving a population area of less than 20,000 in county or regional systems, or the conversion of an existing building into a branch library facility. (The plan of construction and the location of the branch must be based upon a carefully developed plan for the location and development of branches to serve the entire area of the system.)

d. Renovation of an existing county or regional headquarters building or branch library building to make it accessible to the disabled as required in American Standard Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped, as well as standards outlined in the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Requirements.

e. Renovation of an existing county or regional headquarters building or branch library building for energy conservation.

NOTE: The State Library will not expend Title II funds to purchase new technologies, but will concentrate grant funds on construction and renovation.

6. Amount of grants:

ALL GRANTS CONDITIONAL UPON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

The allocation of funds for the construction projects will be as follows:

Branch libraries (permanent or temporary) serving populations of less than 20,000 in systems meeting requirements for State Aid, $100,000 or 50 percent of the cost of the total project, whichever is the smaller.

Branch libraries (permanent or temporary) serving populations over 20,000 in systems meeting requirements for State Aid, $150,000 or 50 percent of the cost of the total project, whichever is the smaller.

The headquarters of county and regional systems meeting all requirements for State Aid and serving under 50,000, $200,000 or 50 percent of the total cost of the construction project, whichever is the smaller.

The headquarters of county and regional systems serving 50,000-100,000 and meeting State Aid requirements, $250,000 or 50 percent of the total cost of the project, whichever is the smaller.

The headquarters of county and regional systems serving over 100,000 and meeting State Aid requirements, $300,000 or 50 percent of the total cost of the project, whichever amount is smaller.

Renovation of headquarters or branch library buildings for accessibility for the handicapped or energy conservation.

The amount of each grant will be determined individually on the basis of the nature and extent of the renovation required and on the other funding available. In no case shall a grant exceed 50 percent of the cost of renovations specifically required to assure access and usability for the handicapped, or for energy efficiency.

The State Library will not use Title II funds for its administration of this project. All funds will be available for grants.

Construction must begin within six months of the approval of the Title II application or risk forfeiture of grant.

7. Appeal of decisions:

The method and procedures to be followed in providing every local or other public agency whose application for funds under Title II is denied with the opportunity for a fair hearing before the State Library administrative agency is as follows:

The State Library Board will act as a fair hearing board for any local or other public agency whose application for funds under Title II has been denied.

The State Library Board will give written notification of disapproval and reasons for disapproval to applicants. The applicant will be informed of the right to appeal and the procedure to make such appeal.

Within fifteen days after the receipt of a disapproval of application the applicant may, in writing to the State Library Board, request a hearing.

The State Library Board will arrange for a meeting, and notify the applicant of such meeting. The State Library Board shall have the final decision, which will be given to the applicant within thirty days from the date of the hearing.

C. Title III. Interlibrary Cooperation

1. Priorities (In order of importance)

a. The South Carolina Library Network, operated by the State Library, to provide bibliographic access to state and national resources, communications among libraries, interlibrary loan, in-service training, cooperative collection development, preservation education and other means of cooperation.

b. Other statewide, innovative projects that offer potential for sound long-range development of coordination among two or more types of libraries.

c. Regional or local projects which meet information needs and strengthen interlibrary cooperation among multi-type libraries. In approving awards, consideration shall be given to need, objectives, number of counties and

number of libraries involved, extent of local financial support, and prospects for continued local funding at the conclusion of LSCA grants.

d. Funding may be expended by the State Library for state level activities or by means of grants to groups of libraries for cooperative projects or to a single library carrying out an activity which contributes to statewide cooperation and resource sharing.

2. Determination of Eligibility for Agency Participation

The following agencies will be eligible for participation in Title III programs:

a. Legally established county and regional library systems which qualify for participation in the State Aid program, meet the maintenance of effort requirement for local support, are in compliance with all previous LSCA requirements, agree to share resources, and develop a MARC format machine-readable database.

b. Libraries of state supported institutions eligible for Title I grants.

c. Libraries in academic and technical colleges which agree to share resources and develop a MARC format machine-readable database.

d. Libraries in public schools in districts which permit resource sharing and agree to develop MARC format machine-readable databases.

e. Special libraries which agree to share resources and, if appropriate, develop a MARC format machine-readable database.

f. Agencies carrying out library projects beneficial to South Carolina libraries, such as South Carolina Library Association, Association of Public Library Administrators, and the University of South Carolina, College of Library and Information Science.

g. Other nonprofit organizations which support/complement the goals of libraries.

h. Agencies such as PALMCOP (Palmetto Archives, Libraries, and Museum Council) which are involved with preservation efforts in the state.

3. Evaluation

Evaluation of programs and projects will be continuous, providing the basis for annual revisions. At the state level, a member of the State Library staff will be assigned responsibility for monitoring activities associated with each goal and for supervising local projects related to it. Department heads will have primary responsibility for evaluation of internal programs and consultants for grant projects. Evaluation of projects will be carried on by means of:

a. Preliminary discussions concerning proposed projects with local library boards or institutional administrators, with library directors and supervisory personnel, and with any other agencies or community representatives concerned with the project.

b. On-site visits to the project before programs are initiated during the program operation, or prior to acting upon requests for revision of projects or renewal of grants, if appropriate.

c. Analysis of written proposals, reports, budgets, audits, or other documents submitted in connection with the project to insure that the project continues to meet the original criteria for selection.

d. Comparative analysis of related projects to measure effectiveness in terms of time, cost and performance.

e. During FY 93 four State Library staff members participated in USDE's Evaluation of Library Programs Institute and in FY 94 3 State Library staff members and 4 public library directors participated in a regional Training the Trainer workshop using the Tell It! model of evalualtion. This has been helpful in evaluating the grant program and specific projects, as well as in developing new techniques to evaluate library programs in the state.

Local libraries will be required to supervise, evaluate, and report on projects in such a way as to:

a. Identify the degree of effectiveness with which project goals and objectives have been and are being met.

b. Assess staff effectiveness in working with the community that is served by the project.

c. Identify the effectiveness of the dissemination of information concerning the project.

d. Determine program factors which should be retained, revised, augmented, or eliminated.

e. Identify and assess the impact of the project on the library's total program of service and on the community as a whole.

f. Examine the effects of the library's communication and coordination with other community agencies.

State Library staff members will assist with monitoring and evaluation and will report on project activities to the LSCA Coordinator, the appropriate department head and the Director by means of written field trip reports, monthly reports, and by conferences as needed. Reporting, evaluation, and revision activities are coordinated by the LSCA Coordinator.

V. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

GOAL I. TO STRENGTHEN THE STATE LIBRARY AGENCY FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING STATEWIDE LIBRARY LEADERSHIP AND SERVICES.

By authority of S.C. Code 1976, Title 60, Chapter I, the South Carolina State Library is responsible for a statewide program of library development and cooperation. This authority was recodified by Act 178 of 1985. The State Library is the central information service for State Government, State agencies, and the libraries of the state. It provides reference, bibliographic and interlibrary loan service to supplement the library resources of the state. It provides leadership and technical assistance in the development of statewide library programs and local library service. It provides library service to blind and physically handicapped users and guidance and assistance to state institutions in serving institutional residents. The State Library is also charged with administering and implementing within the state the library programs provided for in the Library Services and Construction Act, P.L. 101-254 as amended.

In order to address this goal the State Library has identified four objectives:

Objective 1. To enhance the administrative, planning, and support capabilities required for statewide library development.

The future of library development is directly related to the strength of the State Library. With scarce resources planning has assumed new prominence. Planners must be able to determine

statewide needs, set goals and devise strategies to meet these needs. They must also be flexible enough to deal with budget fluctuations, as well as to respond to current and changing national and state concerns. The State Library must be able to administer state and federal funds in compliance with all state and federal requirements. As an agency of state government the State Library must also be able to respond to the ever increasing planning needs required by the state. Three focus group sessions held in FY 93 with public library directors provided information to assist State Library in planning and in developing programs to address needs of public libraries and a result of the effort was the publication of Agenda for Change, which changed a number of State Library programs.

Coordination of LSCA documents with Governor's Office (Grants Services) and U.S. Department of Education will be emphasized so that the documents will be ready for approval as early as possible. The State Library will revise projects, etc. on a regular basis. LSCA evaluations will be submitted to the U.S. Department of Education by the December 31 deadline. The LSCA program will be coordinated by the LSCA Coordinator.

In FY 97 the State Library will again attempt to acquire state funding to replace some of the LSCA funding used at the State Library. A pattern of repeated shortfalls in state revenue collection over the past few years discourages much optimism in this area for the foreseeable future. This need is more critical than ever given the uncertain future of federal library funding.

Advisory Council activities will include meetings over the three year period. See page 3 for additional information on Advisory Council activities.

Dissemination of information concerning LSCA activities is crucial to public understanding of the need for and the role of federal support for libraries. The State Library will continue to sponsor programs to celebrate books and reading. Publicity will be generated during the three year period for all LSCA projects. No statistical projections can be made on number of releases, etc. because they will be determined by the number and type of activities funded. Subgrantees are required to credit the use of LSCA in their programs when appropriate.

The General Administration, Strengthening Support Services, and Library Interpretation projects will be continued to enable the State Library to conduct statewide activities consistent with this objective. These are ongoing activities and as such will be continued throughout the planning period.

Objective 2. To provide access to a comprehensive collection of materials necessary to meet the Library's responsibilities as the central information resource for libraries of the state.

In an increasingly electronic world, access is a central issue for state library agencies, networks and cooperatives, and special populations. Electronic information offers the capability to provide access to information beyond the walls of libraries and therefore providing more broad based and equitable access.

The State Library functions as the central unit of a statewide reference and interlibrary loan network designed to supplement and coordinate library resources in South Carolina. It also provides special information and reference services to state government and state agencies. The State Library will select, acquire, and maintain and provide access to a collection of books, documents, microforms, periodicals, and federal and state documents, of sufficient scope and depth to meet the information needs of its various constituencies and provide staffing to support the delivery of the services to libraries throughout the state. The State Library anticipates its collection should grow in the following manner:

	Actual FY 95	Projected FY 96	Projected FY 97	Projected FY 98	Projected FY 99
Books	260,586	276,000	286,000	296,000	306,000
State Documents	55,146	60,000	65,000	70,000	75,000
Federal Documents	250,686	260,000	270,000	280,000	290,000
Microfiche	490,095	518,000	528,000	538,000	548,000
Periodicals	2,575	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600

The FY 96 state materials budget was $200,000. The FY 97 budget provides the same level of funding. In FY 95 7,946 books were added to the collection, a decrease of 2.6% from previous year. The Information Access Project will continue to supplement state appropriations as needed to better serve the people of South Carolina. It is anticipated that access to the South Carolina Library Network will increase demands for service. The State Library has set an objective of increasing use of reference and interlibrary loan services by 5% in FY 96.

Funding and staffing constraints have prevented many libraries in South Carolina from expanding their services and available resources through access to reference information online. In 1994 a pilot project was funded to introduce 9 public libraries to online searching through the FirstSearch Catalog, an OCLC product.

In April 1994 a toll-free reference hotline for public and state institutional libraries was implemented in response to needs expressed by public library directors. This has proven to be an invaluable service averaging over 150 calls per month.

Objective 3. To provide consultant services for public, institutional, and other libraries of South Carolina.

Agenda for Change outlined a new direction for consultant services provided by the State Library. The concept of providing generalist library consultant service was discontinued and regularly scheduled field visits ceased. Library development consultants no longer have assigned counties. The State Library implemented a team approach to providing consultant services. The consultant team draws upon the expertise of the entire State Library staff. A list of staff and their areas of specialization has been provided to public libraries. A Library Development consultant is available to field telephone calls in other areas and forwards questions to the proper person for a response. This reorganization resulted in a reduction in the number of staff in the Library Development Department from seven to four and increased public library access to expertise in areas such as networking and automation.

Since the beginning of the nineties, for whatever reasons, the rate of turnover of public library directors appears to be decreasing. In FY 96 there were five new directors, and it is anticipated that there will be six new directors in FY 97. Under the Agenda for Change, one of the remaining Public Library Consultants has been assigned to work with all new directors for a period of six months to a year.

Objective 4. To centralize at the state level programs and functions which cannot be handled economically or effectively by individual libraries.

The State Library maintains a collection of audiovisual materials, comprised of 16mm motion picture films, videotapes, slide/tape shows, filmstrips, audiocassettes, and puppets which are available on loan to public, institutional, academic, and special libraries. The materials are also available to state employees. The only exception is the collection of children's audiovisual materials which are reserved (because of high demand) for the use of public and institutional libraries. Such a collection at the state level prevents costly duplication of expensive resources and makes available to the public a far broader selection of films than any library could provide alone. Due to the video proliferation, more individuals have access to feature films through in-home videos. Because more and more materials are being produced on videotape rather than in 16mm format, and because it has become increasingly difficult and expensive to maintain a viable 16mm film collection, a decision was made in FY 92 to discontinue purchasing 16mm films and concentrate instead on adding materials on videotape.7
Retrospective conversion of the audiovisual collection will continue in FY 96. By the end of FY 94 retrospective conversions of all juvenile 16mm films was completed. Weeding the 16mm film collection is also being done as items are evaluated for retrospective conversion. For this reason, the number of 16mm films in the collection will decrease.

	Actual FY 95	Projected FY 96	Projected FY 97	Projected FY 98	Projected FY 99
16mm Film Titles	1,967	1,800	1,700	1,700	1,700
Other Audiovisual Formats	2,506	2,800	3,100	3,100	3,300
AV Circulated	3,226	3,400	3,500	3,500	3,600

In FY 96, all thirty-nine public libraries participated in lending audiovisual materials, to community groups and organizations. Increasing the number of organizational users will be objectives in the next three years. Public libraries in the state work closely with local literacy organizations, and in so doing borrow materials from the State Library's audiovisual collection. SCETV develops many fine programs related to the topic of parenting. Many of these programs, in 1/2" VHS format, are now on deposit at the State Library and are available to day care centers (through their local public libraries) and technical colleges throughout South Carolina. Information about new audiovisual acquisitions is announced on a regular basis. Day care centers are able to use these resources to meet certification requirements.

Since the creation of a children's consultant position in 1979 the State Library has provided increased services to public libraries in the area of children's programming. The Children's Services Consultant works closely with the S.C. Department of Education to promote cooperation between public libraries and school library/media centers.

Materials on the subject of early childhood education in the State Library's media collection are now loaned to day care centers, parents, and organizations through county libraries. The 1994 day care center staff training requirements has resulted in greatly increased demand for training materials. The State Library will investigate the need for providing increased emphasis in this area.

A statewide summer reading program will be coordinated by the State Library each year. The children's consultant assists in the selection of children's audiovisual materials and advises libraries on programming films. Promotion of early childhood education materials will continue. Use of the videotape "Read to Someone You Love" which stresses the value of reading aloud to children and which was produced in cooperation with the University of South Carolina College of Library and Information Science and the South Carolina Humanities Council will continue.

The Children's Services Advisory Committee will continue to meet regularly and has identified continuing education as an on-going need. Workshops and regional meetings will be held to provide information and to assist staff of public libraries in learning and refining skills in materials selection, planning and evaluation, and techniques of using books and materials with children and youth.

The State Library will provide continuing education opportunities for professional and non-professional librarians and for library trustees each year. In addition to formal courses offered by academic institutions, the State Library will plan special workshops conducted by staff members or consultants to support current programs and activities. Activities in FY 97 will build on information provided by the Association of Public Library Administrators and the Continuing Education Committee. In addition to continuing to provide workshops on Internet Basics, in FY 97 workshops will be offered on topics of better supervision, young adult services, and Principles and Practices of Public Library Service. Cooperative activities will be planned whenever appropriate with the University of South Carolina's College of Library and Information Science. Increasing emphasis on cooperation, automation, and networking will necessitate more continuing education activities for all types of libraries under LSCA Title III (such as Cooperative Reference Exchange and Preservation) in addition to traditional Title I activities.

GOAL II. TO EXPAND AND IMPROVE PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES THROUGHOUT THE STATE, PROVIDING ACCESS FOR EVERY RESIDENT, SO AS TO FURTHER THE EDUCATIONAL, VOCATIONAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT OF ALL CITIZENS.

Objective 1. To develop equitable and sufficient financial support for library services from local, state, federal and other funds.

In FY 95 local income for public libraries was 90.7%, State Aid support was 7.8%, and federal support was less than 1.5%. The percentage of State and Federal funding has steadily decreased.

Property taxes at the local level remain the primary source of public library funding. Statewide property reassessment has caused some counties to provide no growth budgets over the past few years. Possible changes in local taxing structures (the rollback of property taxes and the beginning of a local option sales tax) may impact library support. Local support averaged $12.01 per capita in FY 95, with a median of $7.39 per capita. In Public Libraries in the United States: 1993, S.C. was ranked 42nd nationally on total income per capita. Future goals are $12.50 for FY 96, $13.65 for FY 97, and $14.00 for FY 98 and $14.50 for FY 99. Uneven local support will continue to be a problem. The State Library will continue to publish South Carolina Public Libraries Annual Statistical Summary to provide libraries with comparative data for budget justifications.

State Aid for public libraries in South Carolina began in 1943. See page 14 for a historical review of State Aid. The General Assembly funded State Aid at $1.25 per capita for FY 96 with a minimum grant of $15,000 per county. The Association of Public Library Administrators (APLA) conducted a major campaign to increase State Aid to $2.00 per capita with a minimum of $50,000 per county for FY 97. Partial success was seen with an increase of $700,000 for FY 96 ($1.25 per capita) and again in FY 97 with an increase of $339,049 ($1.35 per capita). Efforts will continue to reach the $2.00 level.

APLA, library trustees, and Friends are also promoting the continuation of federal support for libraries. Top priority now is continuing the federal role in library funding.

There has been an increase in private contributions for capital improvements in recent years which can partially be attributed to the availability of Title II funding. With continued Title II funding this should continue. Automation projects are also encouraging contributions.

Objective 2. To provide incentive grants to public libraries for services and activities which support state and LSCA priorities.

The State Library will continue to offer per capita grants for public libraries to improve or extend service in areas of demonstrated need, consistent with LSCA priorities. Grants will be made available to strengthen existing library programs by adding trained staff; to extend service to new groups by a variety of outreach methods, such as bookmobile programs, deposit collections, and innovative and/or experimental programs targeted for certain groups; to expand, improve, or maintain the resources of public libraries by the purchase of new books, periodicals, audiovisual materials, other non-print media, and purchase or lease of library equipment; to implement programs of publicity to keep the public informed of the services offered by public libraries; for planning activities; and to assist libraries in providing materials and conducting programs aimed at preventing or eliminating drug abuse.

The Information Resources Project, which is intended to improve or extend services in areas of demonstrated need, is a per capita grant project. This project was developed in response to needs identified in the FY 93 focus group meetings. FY 97 funding is tentatively ten cents per capita with a minimum of $3,000 per county. Grant levels for FY 98 and FY 99 will not be decided until each year's LSCA appropriation is known.

In order for public libraries to take advantage of the benefits of technological development, the Public Library Automation and Technology Project is available. Top priority in FY 96 will be to assist libraries without automated library systems plan, select and implement programs which meet their individual needs. The South Carolina Library Network will continue the emphasis on computer technology in libraries. Coordination of Title I and Title III grants will be made when appropriate.

The State Library has established a goal of two books per capita for public libraries. In FY 95 public libraries owned 1.84 books per capita based on the 1990 census. LSCA funding should assist libraries to increase their holdings to 6,600,000 in FY 97, 6,7000,000 in FY 98, and 6,800,000 in FY 99. As libraries develop machine-readable records, collections are being inventoried. This will result in an increase in weeding and identifying lost materials which should limit the growth of per capita holdings.

At the end of FY 95 there were 298 certified professional librarians employed in South Carolina's public libraries. The number of certified professional librarians increased by almost 10%, with the overall number of professional librarians increased by 22 FTE. A projection of

five per year is now being made. New buildings in some cases have caused libraries to increase staff size. Low salaries often cause high turnover in these positions. With increases in public school salaries due to the Education Improvement Act some librarians are resigning to become school librarians.

Objective 3. To extend public library service to special constituencies, including the disadvantaged, children and young adults, the elderly, the illiterate, the unserved, and persons of limited English-speaking ability. In FY 97 the priority will be Service to Children and Young Adults and Service to the Elderly.

As stated elsewhere in this document the State Library believes that basic library service needs -- information, education, and recreation -- are the same for all groups, but the methods of delivering these services must necessarily be tailored to meet the special needs of each group. South Carolina public libraries provide materials for new adult readers, space for literacy tutoring, referrals for literacy training, service to nursing homes, to senior citizen centers, day care programs, and local jails.

Service to Children and Young Adults is the highest priority in S.C. Public libraries will be encouraged to apply for a grant to fund basic services to children in counties where such services have been underdeveloped and limited, to test or demonstrate innovative programs and services which may be adapted for use in other libraries, to promote and coordinate activities in cooperation with other community agencies serving children such as child care centers, and to develop community understanding of the role of library service in the intellectual and social development of children. This program will continue to be a high priority through FY 99.

South Carolina's over 65 age group increased 38.1% in the last decade. The State Library, in light of the emphasis placed on serving this group in the LSCA Amendments of 1984, will evaluate programs for the elderly. The FY 95 Service to the Elderly pilot project will be used to encourage libraries to target local, State Aid, and LSCA funds to meet the library service needs of the over 1/2 million elderly in the state.

Under its Service to The Disadvantaged project the State Library has addressed the needs of the disadvantaged in various ways. These projects have had effects far beyond the locales and population groups originally designated as targets. They have been the instruments for changing staff and public attitudes concerning library goals and services, in bringing new groups of users into the library to participate in traditional activities, and in revealing additional areas of service to be explored.

As always, throughout the three year period, local libraries will be encouraged to submit applications which address the special needs of the disadvantaged. For all disadvantaged grants priority will be given to counties with over 25% of their population being disadvantaged. The second priority is counties with over 15% disadvantaged. The third priority is to counties with over 20,000 disadvantaged citizens, but not 25% of the population.

The State Library has identified two major problems in providing service to the disadvantaged: physical access to library service and illiteracy. Projects have been designed to address these problems.

One of the most effective means of providing library service to the disadvantaged in South Carolina is bookmobile service. Over the past 5 years LSCA grants have enabled eleven libraries to purchase new bookmobiles. As other bookmobiles wear out, grants will be available to assist libraries replace them. This will be true throughout the three year period. A priority will be assisting grant recipients and other libraries to develop their bookmobile services to better meet the needs of the disadvantaged.

Illiteracy remains a major problem in South Carolina, and over the years the State Library has encouraged public libraries to become involved in local efforts to eradicate illiteracy. The focus on illiteracy has become sharper in recent years. Even before the P.L. 101-254 emphasis, cooperative efforts were underway in South Carolina to address this problem. Libraries are strengthening partnerships with schools, literacy providers, day care centers and others in education reform. Grants are used to establish workplace literacy resource centers within the library and at job sites, to improve the information gathering and information handling skills

by providing access to a wide variety of materials selected to meet identified needs, to provide computer assisted literacy services, to provide space for one-to-one tutoring, to conduct book discussion programs for adult new readers, to provide reading kits on parenting to low-literate new mothers in hospitals, and to promote awareness of the special needs of the illiterate and low literate as well as the services provided by various community organizations.

Because of their low number the State Library has chosen not to treat service to those with limited English-speaking ability as a priority. The central collection developed with LSCA funding is still maintained at the Charleston County Library and is available on interlibrary loan. Although there is no separate LSCA project devoted to this purpose, libraries may apply for funding to address this priority under the Information Resources Project, Service to Children and Young Adults Project, Service to the Elderly Project, Service to the Disadvantaged Project, Service to the Illiterate Project, and Service to the Institutionalized Project.

Objective 4. To encourage provision of public library facilities adequate in space, design, and access to meet the needs of the community.

The State Library surveyed public libraries in May 1988 to determine current space needs. Nearly every library expressed a need for additional space. In July 1996 a new survey of library space needs was conducted. The most critical need is in the area of branches. There is an immediate need for 24 new branches and/or enlarged branches as well as nineteen new or enlarged headquarters buildings. It is estimated that two or three projects can be funded per year if LSCA Title II is funded at the FY 96 level. The State Library will develop a plan for state funding for public library construction for consideration by the General Assembly.

State Library staff members work with public library staffs, boards, and local officials in the writing of building programs, drawing of initial floor plans, critiques of architectural drawings, furniture layout, fund raising, and justifying need to County Councils. The major story of recent years was the willingness of the people to raise money for their library. From the activity that has been generated, it is obvious that LSCA Title II funds have served as an incentive for local effort.

GOAL III. TO EXTEND AND IMPROVE LIBRARY SERVICES TO SPECIAL CLIENTELE: THE INSTITUTIONALIZED AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

Objective 1. To promote the establishment and development of institutional library service capable of supporting treatment, education, and rehabilitation programs in state-supported institutions.

Since 1967 the State Library has provided assistance to libraries in state-supported institutions. The original goal of library service in all institutions has been reached. As new institutions are created, library service is often planned as an integral component. Activities now center on improving the quality of service. The State Library provides consultant services to all state-supported institutions and development grants to those institutional libraries that meet the support requirements for the grant program. In addition, the State Library provides continuing education opportunities, reference assistance, interlibrary loan services, and film services. Library support has increased dramatically with the grant program, but escalating costs of all materials and services, added to uncertain state economies, result in inadequate provision of library services. As agencies add more libraries there is a need to increase materials budgets.

One of the recommendations resulting from the recent statewide study of institutional libraries by the institutional consultant was to eliminate per capita grants for collection development to institutions and instead make institutional grants competitive and project oriented. This recommendation was implemented during FY 92. Although some of the grants may still be targeted toward collection development, institutional librarians will be able to pursue other areas such as technology, bibliotherapy and literacy.

With most educable and trainable children with mental disabilities being mainstreamed into the public schools, the residential centers are now working with those who are profoundly disabled and/or older residents who have been in an institution for the greater part of their lives and are incapable of living outside. Toys, games, and realia are more appropriate

materials for providing library service than books. Efforts will continue to increase these collections. Collection size in mental health institutions approach quantitative standards. The need is to weed these collections and replace worn, outdated materials. The School for the Deaf and the Blind also meets quantitative standards, but its collection is an old one and continues to need weeding. Weeding is a need at all other institutions. Children assigned to the schools run by the Department of Juvenile Justice have library service available only during school hours. Their collections are also underdeveloped, although they are beginning to explore electronic resources. A realistic objective is to increase inadequate local book budgets by 10% each of the next three years. Administrative changes within the Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Justice could result in changes in providing library services. The Department of Corrections is below the ACA/ALA goal of five books per inmate. The need remains for additional funds to maintain these collections and provide for new libraries as they are opened. The State Library is able to supplement institutional holdings with interlibrary loan and the film/video program. An objective will be to increase use of these services by 5% in each of the next three years. Several libraries now access the State Library through the South Carolina Library Network. All institutional libraries are understaffed, but many make good use of resident assistants.

Continuing education opportunities for institutional librarians and staff have increased in recent years as a result of State Library activity.

Objective 2. To provide special programs of library service for visually and physically handicapped residents.

The South Carolina State Library has responsibility for providing library services to print handicapped South Carolinians. The Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (DBPH), as part of a national network of state and local libraries, works in conjunction with the Library of Congress, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS), to make talking books and other materials available to eligible readers. Readers are eligible if they are: legally blind; unable to see well enough or focus long enough to read standard print; unable to handle print books or turn pages due to a physical impairment; or are certified by a medical doctor as having a reading disability.

In FY 95, 7,243 persons received service through the Department and circulation totaled 272,813. Of this total number of registered readers, 6,310 were adults, 519 were juveniles, and 414 were institutional patrons representing an estimated readership of 2,484 persons. The National Library Service estimates that 48,813 South Carolinians are eligible for talking books. An average of 99 new applications were processed each month in FY 95.

To improve the quality of material being sent to patrons, new inspection procedures were developed for cassette books. Inspection eliminates the problem of patrons receiving incomplete titles, titles in need of rewinding, and those in need of repair. Current inspection procedures are covering about 95% of all cassette titles circulated. DBPH's goal is 100% inspection of all circulated cassette titles. Since DBPH regularly receives thank you donations from readers, the Department considers the delivery of good quality tapes a high priority.

Volunteers continue to play an integral part in the activities of the Department. All were honored with a luncheon sponsored by the agency, in appreciation of their contributions. On average, during each month of the fiscal year, volunteers donated 212 hours. Volunteer narrators assisted with the production of the magazines to meet the needs of individual patrons, such as "S.C. Wildlife" and "Sandlapper"; and two titles for addition to the Department's recorded S.C. Collection. During the fiscal year, there were a total of 70 volunteers (48 individuals; 10 Telephone Pioneers; and 12 Advisory Council members).

The Consumer Advisory Council, composed of talking book readers and professional providers of services to people with disabilities, meets semi-annually to assist in planning and development of services for print handicapped readers. During the fiscal year, Council members assisted with the development of: recommendations for the NLS Collection Development Advisory Council; a loan policy for descriptive video circulation; and initial plans for the inclusion of DBPH juvenile readers in the agency's statewide summer program.

The Telephone Pioneers of America continued to keep up with all the Department's repair needs. During FY 95, they repaired 1,100 machines. The Department will continue to make

every effort to provide talking book readers with usable and up-to-date equipment and related accessories.

The agency's connection to the Internet continues to allow the Department to have ready access to the special format collections of all network libraries and the textbook collection of Recording for the Blind and Dyslexic (RFB&D) Because of the Internet connection, special format titles can now be easily located and borrowed through interlibrary loan as needed by patrons. Also, the Department assists large print readers by producing bibliographies of newly acquired large print titles. The needs of Braille readers are met through contract services with the N.C. Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, the Multistate Centers (distribution points for NLS materials), and NLS braille magazine services.

As free loan of playback equipment continues to be one of the most important services offered by the Department and NLS, machine inventory records, statistical recordkeeping procedures, and other related aspects are thoroughly reviewed and revised as needed. Equipment sent to patrons is in good condition and there has been no noticeable increase in the number of calls from patrons in need of replacement players due to unusual problems. Long awaited model CO2 players arrived and were distributed to patrons in exchange as requested. The CO2 players have a unique feature which prevents overcharging of the unit's battery - a frequent cause of equipment failure in the standard CO1 units. As new units are received the Department will continue to make them readily available to its patrons.

The State Library makes every effort to provide library services for print handicapped readers by supporting automation improvements as they are initiated by the Automation Division of NLS. These improvements involve procedures for allotment and distribution of recorded titles, transMission of interlibrary loan requests, easier access to the NLS Union Catalog, and improved tracking of inventories of playback equipment. The Network Services Department of the State Library works with DBPH to ensure that hardware upgrades, as well as software upgrades, of DBPH's computer system, are initiated and maintained at a level that affords uninterrupted service to readers. Every effort is made by the Network staff to include the automation needs of DBPH in overall planning and allocation of agency resources for automation improvements. FY 95 brought the Department a much needed software upgrade. The new features of the LBPH package have eliminated much tedious computer work for reader advisors, bibliographic data input personnel, and mail room clerks. The agency will continue to support the Department by providing the means to take advantage of future software enhancements.

The State Library funds the attendance of designated staff to both the regional and national conferences of librarians serving the blind and physically handicapped. Attendance at the 1995 Joint Midlands/Southern Conference on Libraries Serving the Blind and Physically Handicapped afforded the opportunity for networking and participation in programs dealing with: Internet access to LSC/NLS; Services to the Deaf; working with Friends Groups; Dial Up Access to Online PACS; Readers Advisory Services; and Descriptive Video Services. To ensure that staff, patrons, and Advisory Council members are kept informed about NLS plans and the activities of other Network libraries, the State Library will continue to support conference attendance.

GOAL IV. TO ENCOURAGE AND DEVELOP RESOURCE SHARING BY ALL LIBRARIES THROUGH PARTICIPATION IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY NETWORK AND OTHER COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES.

Objective 1. To provide access to library collections in the state.

The State Library operates the South Carolina Library Network. The central component is the State Library's integrated on-line system, which currently includes public access catalog, circulation, acquisitions, electronic bulletin board, audio-visual booking, on-line library directory, and interlibrary loan. The serials module may be added in FY 97. Participating libraries have access to the State Library Catalog (LION), the Federal Documents Catalog (FEDCAT), the Library Directory and an Electronic Bulletin Board (EBBS). This system provides local libraries access to State Library materials. The system is capable of linking other bibliographic and databases in the state. The system is planned for phased growth and expansion. In addition to the State Library's catalog, the system provides on-line access to the

GPO database of federal documents. A major system upgrade occurred in FY 94. As more databases, both bibliographic and full text become available, the State Library will investigate the possibility of mounting them.

Access to the OCLC database through SOLINET provides the basis for most interlibrary cooperative programs in South Carolina. Title III grants will continue to be used when appropriate to encourage membership. Retrospective conversion grants, as well as tape-load set holding of existing bibliographic records of non-OCLC members into the SOLINET and other national databases, will be considered.

The State Library will continue to operate the South Carolina Library Database as a component of the South Carolina Library Network based on the OCLC Group Access Capability (GAC). This project may be expanded with additional selected users and tape loading of bibliographic records of some selected users. The State Library will continue to promote the use of SoLine sponsored by SOLINET. The State Library will continue to provide training to selective users participating in SCLD.

Network plans call for a statewide union list of serials. The South Carolina Union List of Serials contains the holdings of 50 libraries located across the state. In future years, the Union List will be expanded to include holdings of remaining smaller and medium sized libraries around the state. As new products such as CD-based union lists become available from SOLINET/OCLC, the State Library will investigate their use by South Carolina libraries. It is envisioned that the statewide union list of serials may require a menu approach to these separate databases rather than one single union list. The SCLN will provide the means for accessing the serials collections of the state. The State Library plans to test on-line dial-access for selected users into the State Library's serials database at some point in the future.

Future SCLN plans call for the addition of other system functions such as reference information and resources. At the state level, plans call for union listing of statewide collections deemed most significant for interlibrary loan and resource sharing. Network expansion will be expanded to include other libraries, such as additional academic and special libraries which do not currently have access due to lack of equipment.

The State Library's Director of Network Services will continue efforts to increase use of the South Carolina Library Network by conducting regional workshops and field work. Training will be on-going to train new staff and to review system capabilities with existing staff. State Library staff will also assist libraries to develop better understanding of how to use local resources more effectively. The Director of Network Services will conduct training sessions to introduce SCLN users to new public access software searching techniques which provide keyword and Boolean search capabilities. The Documents Librarian will also visit documents depository sites. Grants will be made for other continuing education opportunities which will enhance reference and interlibrary loan services.

The State Library will promote the South Carolina Library Network, as well as use of libraries in general which should lead to increased usage of the SCLN. A major display unit has been developed to use at conferences and other appropriate times. It will continue to be used to promote the SCLN.

The State Library will encourage libraries to expedite local efforts to acquire and deliver informational materials. In an increasingly electronic world, access is a central issue for state library agencies, networks and special populations. When appropriate, grants will be awarded for telefacsimile equipment or other equipment needed to assess remote informational databases. Online searching of remote databases by local libraries will be encouraged. The State Library will help local libraries gain access to Internet and will work with various user groups (Galaxy and Dynix) to promote linking with other libraries to promote sharing of resources. Financial and staffing constraints have prevented many libraries in South Carolina from expanding their services and available resources through access to reference information online. In FY 94, a pilot project was funded which introduced online searching to 10 libraries. State Library staff provided training and closely monitors the project. Plans are to continue and/or expand this activity in FY 96.

Objective 2. To provide interlibrary loan and reference services from the State Library.

The State Library will continue to serve as the primary source of interlibrary loan and reference service for libraries of the state. Public, academic, technical, institutional, and special libraries are users of this service. An objective for FY 97 is to increase use of this service by 5%. Use is defined in terms of circulation, not new users. Projections for FY 98 and FY 99 are set at 5% also.

The State Library in FY 97 will continue to evaluate the impact of school library participation in the SCLN. Ten percent of the high schools in the state are presently being served by the network. Additional state funding is needed before this service can be extended to all high schools in the state.

As an enhancement to interlibrary loan the State Library searches on-line data retrieval services in response to research requests. As new databases become available, the library will subscribe to those considered significant in providing needed information.

New Resources, a monthly listing of recent State Library acquisitions, will continue to be published to encourage use of the materials listed.

Objective 3. To work with PALMCOP and other libraries and organizations which are involved with preservation efforts in the state.

South Carolina's libraries, archives, and museums face the same problems of disintegrating collections which are plaguing similar institutions across America. Since no single agency in South Carolina is charged with responsibility in this area, the State Library has joined forces with other institutions sharing the same concerns to form the Palmetto Archives, Libraries, and Museum Council on Preservation (PALMCOP). LSCA funds will be used to encourage communication among PALMCOP members and to help coordinate preservation efforts in the state. The State Library will continue to maintain a small amount of preservation supplies and equipment which may be borrowed by other libraries when they are faced with minor disasters.

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